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KING ZOG HOLDS ALBANIAN LORDS UNDER CONTROL

Sees, in Mild Revolt of Self-Chosen Parliament, Hand of Landowning 'Beys'

DELEGATES DEMAND CHANGE IN CABINET

Charge Corruption by High Officials—Monarch Scents Protest Against Dividing Lands

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TIRANA, Albania—King Zog the First, of Albania, finds his Parliament not so docile as he might desire and as one might expect it to be, since all its members have been chosen by him.

It sits during most of the winter, three times each week, in a new little Parliament House in Tirana. Altogether there are 47 members, of whom seven are ministers. They all belong to one party and there is no opposition group in the country. They are all loyal to the King and supporters of the recently formed dynasty. As a matter of fact they more nearly resemble royal delegates than representatives of the people.

Yet a little while ago most of the members of this body participated in a mild revolt. Thirty-six of them presented the King with a petition in which they protested against the administration, against certain alleged acts of negligence or inefficiency or even corruption on the part of high officials and against certain points in the legislative program, and in conclusion they demanded a change of cabinet.

That is to say 36 out of the 40 ordinary members of Parliament expressed their disapproval of the Government.

King Governs as Well as Reigns

In any country with well-established parliamentary traditions this would have brought about the immediate resignation of the Prime Minister, but in Albania the King not only reigns, but governs, and he considers it necessary to keep both the Parliament and the legislative program absolutely under his control, so he was not at all inclined to permit the deputies to impose the withdrawal of Premier Kosta Cotta who for years, in many vicissitudes, has been his most loyal and able helper.

Nor did he care to offend his Parliament, which is not without influence among the people. Generally speaking, King Zog's policy is to appease rather than provoke. So he took note of the abuses the deputies had complained of and agreed to remove some of the higher officials against whom charges had been made, and he also suspended two newspapers that had been overzeal-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Women Teachers in Annual Meeting to Discuss Equality

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANTERBURY, Eng. — Annual conference of the National Union of Women Teachers opened here with a civic reception to the delegates, at which the Bishop of Dover and various members of the City Council were the speakers. The debates during the next few days promised to be of more than usual interest since the questions of equal pay, and equal opportunities between men and women teachers—which perhaps more then any other has disturbed the peace of the British teaching profession for several years—are at the moment receiving public attention and which reaches far beyond the profession itself.

The fact that a royal commission on the civil service is at this very time investigating precisely these problems in regard to women in government lends encouragement to those who are now ready to demand that any beneficial adjustments which may be granted civil servants may be granted also to themselves.

Another question which will arouse more than usual interest is the question whether or no women teachers should be dismissed upon their marriage. This, too, is under consideration by the Civil Service Commission. The raising of children's school age, consequent upon the necessity of larger teaching staffs, has turned the problem of the dismissal of trained married women into one of vital moment.

Other topics upon the agenda include the advantage of the introduction of the metric system; the benefit of an international language; the discontinuance of war films and military tattoos; domestic subjects, such as needle work and cookery; the humane treatment of animals, and the appointment of a larger number of women police.

CHILE'S CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM IS CHANGED

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Radical changes in the platform of the Conservative Party were approved at a convention attended by 600 delegates.

Motions were adopted to adhere to the present system of granting the President of the republic maximum faculties within limits of the Constitution, the plural vote based on the family and citizenship and separation of the Conservative Party from the church. The Conservative Party is one of the strongest political groups in Chile.

America Will Protest French Duty on Motors

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris

THE American Embassy is expected to make representations to the Foreign Office shortly against proposed increased duties on automobiles and parts.

The Government itself introduced the bill raising the duties on parts by changing from an ad valorem to a weight basis, and preparations are being made for another bill radically raising the duty on complete cars.

The American Embassy will contend that this would throw out of work many of the 6000 French employed by American firms.

Extrality Move to Begin Jan. 4, Says Nanking

Government Is Ready to 'Discuss' Representations Made Regarding Plan

NANKING, China (AP)—C. T. Wang, Nationalist Foreign Minister, in a statement on Dec. 30 said that the process of abolishing extraterritoriality would begin on Jan. 4, but that China was "prepared to consider and discuss within reasonable time representations made with reference to the plan under preparation at Nanking."

The Central Daily News, local organ of the Nationalist Government, said on Dec. 30 that the Ministry of Finance was planning to inaugurate on Feb. 1 numerous changes in China's present import tariff schedule, whose first year of operation closes Jan. 31.

The newspaper said that although official announcements were lacking, it was expected the changes would constitute a general upward revision from the present schedule. The present tariff act when inaugurated was termed by the Nationalist Government "temporary, experimental and effective for one year, when a more thoroughly considered schedule becomes effective."

Although the proposed new rates are being kept secret, said the Central Daily News, it is anticipated that cigarette imports, which during the last year have been subjected to a maximum levy of 59 per cent, will be taxed to a maximum to 65 per cent under the new schedule.

Other anticipated rates include cotton piece goods, 15 per cent, an increase of 50 per cent, and knitted goods, 40 per cent, as against 15 per cent at present.

The newspaper said a host of other imports were due for increased levies. Such a schedule, if executed, is expected to result in further increases in the cost of living and in business expenses in China, which experienced a sharp upward trend in the last year, especially among persons using imported products. This group includes the foreigners.

Britain Sees Modification of Drastic Announcement in Ways and Means Clause

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—British official opinion is not disposed to take too serious a view of the Chinese Government's mandate abolishing extraterritoriality. Despite its obvious illegality, wiping out a bilateral treaty, the document contains in the concluding lines a brief announcement which takes out much of the sting from the announcement.

This is the phrase whereby the executive and judicial departments of the Nanking Government are ordered "to prepare as soon as possible a plan for examination and deliberation with a view to its promulgation and enforcement."

Downing Street pins much hope to this statement and refuses to believe the steps indicated will be taken without consultation with the powers affected.

When Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, delivered an aide

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Ford Co. Expansion Will Cost $30,000,000

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Company will expend more than $30,000,000 during 1930 for plant development in the United States, Edsel B Ford, president of the company, announced Dec. 29.

Twenty million dollars of the appropriation will be used for new buildings and plant additions and more than $10,000,000 will be expended for plant equipment. These expenditures will be made in various parts of the country, and are exclusive of new outlays by affiliated plants in foreign countries. Plants on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be expanded.

NUMBER PLATE GOOD AS BOND IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO (AP)—A Chicago motorist's automobile license hereafter will be as good as his bond. Municipal court judges have decided to approve the release of traffic law violators on recognizance of their license numbers.

Motorists must agree to appear in court to answer to charges, or to post a sum covering the nominated fine. The rule will save drivers from professional bondsmen and from the necessity of calling friends to the station to effect their release.

LAHORE PARLEY PROPOSES FULL INDEPENDENCE

'Dominion Status' Is Renounced—Gandhi Policy Backed by Committee

LAHORE, India (AP)—Resolutions asking complete independence of India from the British Crown will be presented to the Forty-Fourth Nationalist Congress, which opened Sunday, with full approval of the executive committee of the All-India National Congress.

The committee, meeting prior to convening of the congress, voted, 134 to 77, approving the resolution of Mahatma Gandhi, Nationalist leader, favoring complete independence to be attained gradually. Gandhi advocated as a first step non-cooperation with the British governmental machinery.

An amendment to Gandhi's motion offered by Subash Bose providing for complete severance of relations and participation in the present Government of India was rejected by a vote of 131 to 89 after Gandhi had made his plea for gradual progress in the campaign for ultimate self-government.

Gandhi led the fight in the committee against those who were inclined to favor the proposed dominion status for India. His stand was a marked advance from the passive resistance and advocacy of dominion status which Gandhi so long has favored.

His measures of non-cooperation with the British governmental machinery included refusal to attend the round-table conference called to meet in London to discuss the political situation in India, and favored a boycott of the central and provincial legislatures with authorization or a program of civil disobedience and nonpayment of taxes when the committee thinks it advisable.

More than 30,000 Indians attended the opening of the congress, which is regarded here and in Great Britain as of great importance in determining the future status of this ancient land with its millions of inhabitants.

Throng of Sikh Peasants Presses for Amelioration of Land Tenure Conditions

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The demand of the Indian National Congress for independence, staged as it has been at Lahore with semimilitary pageant, unfurling of the national flag and singing of the Irish "Wearing of the Green" by vast crowds of English educated Indians received unexpected emphasis by the presence in the same city of throngs of Sikh peasants—estimated at 10,000—who marched in groups Dec. 28 armed with sticks to press for redress of separate grievances connected with the land tenure system.

Three British officials, backed by 24 Gukhars and a handful of other police met the Sikhs as they arrived and persuaded them not to march through the center of the city where a collision with Muhammadans might occur. Widespread rioting so easily arises in India, however, that the authorities there have been having a very anxious time.

It was in this atmosphere of intense popular excitement that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru delivered his con-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Quiet Is Restored After Fatal Riots in British Samoa

APIA, British Samoa (AP)—Quiet prevails and no further disorders are expected to grow out of disturbances which Dec. 28 resulted in nine fatalities, one white constable and eight Samoans. The Samoans included High Chief Tamasese.

The disturbance was the outgrowth of the native reception to Alfred G. Smyth, retired merchant, who was deported for two years in January, 1928, for attempts to interfere with administration of the New Zealand Government.

The two-year period was not yet quite up and police attempted to serve a warrant for his arrest. A large number of the Mau (native league of Samoans) surrounded him and one of them felled a native constable with a blow from a baton.

Others started throwing sticks and stones and the police finally had to resort to their guns to quell the rioting. Eight Samoans were killed, and several police and more than 30 Samoans injured.

High Chief Tamasese, who was killed in the fighting, spent six months in a New Zealand prison late in 1928 for urging native followers not to pay taxes to the Government. High Chief Tuimaeliifano was wounded.

BRITISH RAILWAYMEN GET WAGE INCREASE

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Thousands of railwaymen of certain grades will receive a 1s. weekly wage increase on Jan. 1 under the sliding scale provision in the national agreement.

The central wages board have met here and decided that, the cost of living having risen this month to 67 per cent above that of July, 1914, or a seven-point advance on the figure when adjustment was made last June, wages should be raised. The pay automatically goes up with every clear five-point increase in the cost of living.

Spain Reported Seeking Seat as Sixth Power at Naval Parley

Paris Sees in Step Logical Conclusion of the Suggestion That a Mediterranean Pact Should Be Considered at Naval Conference

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Spain may attempt at the last moment to secure a place at the London naval conference.

This report reaching Paris from Madrid is not altogether unexpected and is in logical line with the French suggestion of a Mediterranean pact of which Spain should be one of the signatories.

If Mediterranean matters are really to be discussed at London, then there is obviously a strong need for some kind of representation of the Spanish Government. Spain aims at being the sixth naval power of the world and has elaborated an ambitious program of naval construction. At present the Spanish Navy has 63 ships, mostly smaller craft, though two of them have displacement of 15,700 metric tons. Exceptionally high speeds for them are recorded. Further 12 submarines, eight destroyers and various auxiliary vessels are to be built immediately.

Like other Mediterranean powers, Spain pins its faith to smaller ships and to building no dreadnoughts. There would be no justification for proposing a seat for Spain were it not for the sudden injection of general Mediterranean problems which may be solved by a pact signed not only by France, Italy, and Great Britain, but Spain and other Mediterranean powers. Serious questions are involved which will require long and careful deliberations, and surely it is felt that it would be better to deal with them separately on another occasion, rather than place them upon the London agenda.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The French Government's declaration of a vigorous naval policy enunciated in the memorandum from its Foreign Office regarding the forthcoming London naval conference occasioned neither surprise nor discouragement in official circles here.

In fact, the frankness of the French Government was acclaimed as a distinctly helpful development. It was pointed out that at the 1921 Washington conference France kept

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

EIELSON RESCUE PLANES AWAIT POLAR SUN'S RAY

Fliers Face Hazardous Trip by Night Over Uncharted Regions

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Russian hunters on the Chukhotsk Peninsula saw a plane, presumably Carl Eielson's, flying toward the sea during a storm, according to a radio message to the president of the Soviet Arctic Commission, S. S. Kameneff, received from the icebound Soviet ship Stavropol.

A native of the region also saw an airplane. Mr. Kameneff stated that the Soviet airplane quest for the American fliers will begin when the polar sun appears, the intervening time beeing utilized for organizing search parties from the Stavropol.

A Soviet airplane will start from Yakutsk. The arctic commission has granted permission to American aviators seeking Eielson to use the benzine reserves which the Soviet aviator Krasinsky left at Cape North, and following the request of the American Department of the Interior Mr. Kameneff has instructed the dispatch of daily arctic weather reports to Nome, Alaska, with a view to facilitating the American search flights which may start from there.

The Soviet relief expedition, which will soon depart in search of Eielson and Borland, consists of several airplanes with motors and other equipment especially designed to resist freezing.

The route of the expedition will lie through Yakutsk, thence along the line of the Lena River and northward to Cape North, where Eielson disappeared. The minimum distance the Soviet airplanes must cover before reaching Cape North is 2000 miles. The chief of the meteorological department of the Soviet army, Belyakoff interviewed regarding the flight, emphasized the extraordinary difficulties of the enterprise, pointing out that the regions through which the flight will be made experiences temperatures of 60 below zero, and concluding: "The fact that the flight over the Chukhotsk Peninsula must be carried out at night is especially unfavorable.

"Moreover, the region of the flight is very little explored, and there are no detailed maps of many places, so that the height of the mountain ranges is unknown.

B. G. Chukhnovsky, whose daring arctic flights in the summer of 1928 located and rescued Zappi and Marianno, survivors of the Nobile party, will fly from Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, in search of the missing American aviators, Eielson and Borland, on Jan. 6, with the same crew that accompanied him on his former arctic flight.

BED OF SEA SHELLS FOUND IN COLORADO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROGGEN, Colo.—High in Colorado, 1000 miles from an ocean, a crew of road builders discovered a bed of sea shells, eight feet deep and covering more than five acres.

The shells are believed to be remnants of an age when the western portion of the United States was covered by a vast sea and will be used for surfacing the roads. This practice has been pronounced successful in Florida and other coast states. Engineers estimate the supply is large enough to surface a stretch of highway 50 miles in length.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 14
Sporting News—Pages 8 and 9
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

FEATURES

Advertised Feature Article 7
Washington and Lee University
The Children's Page 10
The Home Forum 11
God Is Life
[With Greek Translation]
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

PLAN SUBMITTED TO PUT NEW YORK IN TIMBER BELT

Would Cultivate 1,000,000 Acres of Abandoned Farm Properties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Detailed plans for a state forest of 1,000,000 acres, from which the timber would, when grown, be lumbered and sold to meet the needs of industries within the State, have just been submitted by the Conservation Department to the legislative Reforestation Committee, headed by Charles J. Hewitt, State Senator of Locke.

The plan is the largest officially proposed in the development of public forests for commercial use and calls for expenditures of $20,000,000 over a 15-year period, beginning in 1930 and ending on Dec. 31, 1944. It has been prepared after many conferences and is understood to meet with much approval.

Hitherto the State has encouraged the planting of county, municipal and private forests, the Constitution forbidding the lumbering of timber in the forest preserve regions.

The program would mean the acquisition by the State of unused and abandoned farm lands and improvement of woodlot areas which have fallen into neglect, where this is feasible. Conservation officials estimate that, with the 1,000,000-acre plan, and including the municipal, county and private forest plantings, it is likely that one-half the State's acreage will be in forest lands during the next 20 years.

Of the 30,000,000 acres in the State, 40 per cent are now listed as forest land and 60 per cent as non-forest land. Excluding the farm, town, city, village and road areas, there are approximately 2,750,000 acres of unimproved farm lands and 4,400,000 acres of farm woodlots.

The new plan calls for the appropriation of $500,000 in 1930 and 1931, increasing to $1,000,000 in 1932, and rising at the rate of $200,000 additional yearly until a maximum of $2,000,000 is reached in 1937. The maximum would be continued for six years, making the last appropriation in the program fall due in 1942.

Reich Delegates for The Hague Chosen

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN — The delegates to the Hague Reparations Conference have now been decided upon. They are Dr. Julius Curtius and Dr. Paul Moldenhauer, Dr. Robert Schmidt and Dr. Joseph Wirth. The Foreign Office is represented by Herr von Schubert, Secretary of State, other members being Dr. Gaus, Dr. Ritter, Dr. Schaeffer, Dr. Dorn, Dr. Miller, Dr. Puender and Dr. Zechlin.

General dissatisfaction is expressed that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht refused the Cabinet's urgent desire to attend the conference and it is felt that the Reichsbank president has no plausible reason for declining. Dr. Schacht has declared that he holds absolutely to the Young plan as originally formulated in Paris. The Reichsbank will be represented by Dr. Focke. Dr. Schacht has stated his willingness to go to The Hague for negotiations about the International Bank or in case of an emergency.

MEXICO'S 1930 BUDGET PASSED BY DEPUTIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The 1930 budget has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies exactly as presented on Nov. 25 by the Ministry of Finance, except that the appropriation of the Ministry of Education was raised more than 1,000,000 pesos (a peso is equal to about 50 cents), making the total budget amount to 393,773,787 pesos.

The total appropriation for education purposes is in round figures 33,000,000 pesos, or 5,000,000 more than during the past year.

SEIPEL MEETING WITH ZITA HELD ROYALIST MOVE

Ex-Chancellor's Coming Return to Politics May Herald Changes in Austria

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Simultaneously with the announcement of the return to active politics of Dr. Ignaz Seipel, former Chancellor, comes news of a meeting between him and the ex-Empress Zita in Luxemburg, where Dr. Seipel has gone to deliver a lecture.

Dr. Seipel's reference in this lecture to Austria was important from the viewpoint of future international politics here, for both in the lecture and in his book "The Fight for the Austrian Constitution," just appearing, the ex-Chancellor emphasized that constitutional changes mark but steps along the road to be taken and it is evident that he plans more drastic legislation toward the right if possible.

His first opportunity will soon come in the discussions regarding the construction of the Senate and the establishment of the "Staendrat," known in history as the Council of Estates, where Dr. Seipel's influence as chairman of this parliamentary committee will be strongly reactionary.

Dr. Seipel's meeting with the widow of the last Emperor Charles of Austria and mother of the Crown Prince Otto has caused apprehension among parliamentary and all parties. The ex-Chancellor's action is generally considered in relation to the recent action of his wing of the Christian Socialist Party, which is seeking the restoration of the Hapsburg family property, which was confiscated on the establishment of the Republic.

It is significant that the leading monarchist journals, both here and in Hungary, dealt with the subject recently. Dr. Seipel's monarchist activities bewilder even the Austrians themselves, and one journal asks: "How can the former Chancellor of the Republic, heading the largest political party, the Christian Socialists, be an aspirant for presidential honors, and at the same time be an honorary member of the monarchist party whose aim is to upset the Republic."

Other sections of the public see in Dr. Seipel's visit to Luxemburg a plan to weaken the position of Dr. Johan Schober, the Chancellor, when he seeks a loan at The Hague for Austria, seeing that international financiers are unlikely to grant it to such an uncertain state. The Fascist organization sponsored by Dr. Seipel has had many dissensions within its ranks lately, and the withdrawal of many of the more reasonable elements on account of the increasing power of the legitimist faction, which includes many of the older nobility and favors forcible action. In some provinces, especially Carinthia, the peasants are setting about establishing their own organization.

Spanish Opinion Solid for Change in Man at Helm

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID — In summing up the year's events and the succession of failures in Primo de Rivera's policy, even the friendly press expresses misgivings as to the Dictator's ability to provide a satisfactory solution for a return to normal governmental conditions.

El Debate in a most outspoken appeal says a "new thoughtful and careful" man should be intrusted with the task of forming a transition government. It points out that six years in office is more than any man can stand without a weakening of vision and will power and hopes the Dictator realizes that despite his gifts of statesmanship he is essentially a soldier.

It reminds him that General Ludendorff stained his glory by indulging in politics and agitation, whereas General von Hindenburg, after a dignified retirement, was able to offer Germany an example of noble sacrifice by his return to duty.

An article in A. B. C., emphasizing the need of a return to normalcy in view of the depreciation of the peseta, elicits a note from the Premier pointing out that even the dollar fell when the United States exported more gold than goods. The significant feature of these and other articles is that they show a willingness to accept the undeniable fact that all shades of opinion are anxious for a change. Who will be the Dictator's successor nobody guesses and despite liberty of discussion not a single name has been mentioned.

Will Succeed Schurman as Ambassador to Reich

FREDERIC M. SACKETT JR.

Hoover Places Second Senator in Envoy Ranks

Sackett of Kentucky Chosen for Berlin Post, With Edge Already at Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In naming Frederic M. Sackett Jr., Senator from Kentucky, as Ambassador to Germany, as successor to Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President Hoover for a second time within a few months has turned to senatorial friends to fill major diplomatic posts.

His first selection from Senate ranks was Walter E. Edge from New Jersey to be Ambassador to France. Mr. Edge is now at his post in Paris. Neither he nor Mr. Sackett has had previous foreign service, although both are successful business men of considerable wealth and wide experience, high up in the councils of the Republican Party and members of important Senate committees.

As occurred when Mr. Edge left the Senate, Mr. Sackett's departure necessitates additional committee changes, which still further increase the power and position of the "Young Guard" and the insurgent group among the Republicans. Mr. Sackett's retirement practically assures Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, the insurgents candidate, a position on the important Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. Sackett is a member of this committee and his leaving makes two places open on this committee. The insurgents were preparing to make a floor contest against the demands of Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, for the existing vacancy but with two places to fill it is not expected that the Republican floor leaders can longer refuse Mr. La Follette the place on the committee his faction claims for him.

Mr. Sackett is serving his first term as a Senator, but he has attained high committee place. He never held public office before being elected to the chamber. During the World War he served in the President's Food Administration organization and has long been his close friend.

John W. Robsion (R.), Representative from Kentucky, affiliated with the Republican faction opposed to Mr. Sackett and long regarded as a candidate against him for the party senatorial nomination, is expected to be appointed to fill out the unexpired term and to run for the office.

RADIO UNIVERSITY FOR NATION URGED

WASHINGTON (AP) — Recommendation for a radio university of national education, with an endowment of $10,000,000, was made Dec. 30 by the Advisory Committee on Education by Radio in a report to Secretary Wilbur. Representatives of commercial radiocasting who were present at the session said the country was not ready for such a move. The Columbia System offered a counter suggestion that a division of education by radio be set up in the federal office of education.

The plan for the radio university as outlined was that its educational and financial policies should be vested in a board of control to be composed of not more than 15 persons.

This board of control, the committee recommended, should incorporate the radio university as an educational institution, not operated for profit. An administrative staff, consisting of a general director and 48 state directors, was suggested.

A Chronology of 1929

recording the year's advances in prosperity, human welfare, the arts and natural sciences, international relations and national affairs—a review helpful in fixing significant events in memory and worthy of being filed for reference—will be presented in the Monitor

TOMORROW

FEDERAL FORCES TAKE DRY FIGHT RIGHT TO WETS

Coast Guard Boats Capture Three Rumrunners Off New England Coast

ENFORCEMENT AGENTS SHOT IN LIQUOR RAIDS

24 Officials of Mullan, Idaho Indicted by Federal Jury on Various Wet Charges

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Week-end drives by prohibition enforcement authorities resulted in the killing of three rum smugglers at the hands of the coast guard, seizure of 5000 cases of liquor and the critical wounding of three officers in Virginia and California.

In addition a federal jury at Coeur d'Alene, Ida., returned verdicts of guilty against 24 of 29 officials of Mullan, Ida., and others who were charged with wholesale violations of the liquor law.

After raiding an illicit still and arresting three men, Bernard Puryear, a deputy sheriff, and Mack E. Tuck, a Clarksville, Va., policeman, were seriously wounded by a fourth man, who escaped. The raid took place in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, just across the state line from Oxford, N. C.

Raiding the home of John South, a wealthy rancher, near Yountville, Calif., Robert D. Freeman, a San Francisco prohibition agent, received buckshot wounds in his chest. The wounded man said South shot him when he attempted to prevent the rancher from destroying a bottle of liquor.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Washington expectantly awaits a showdown between the Hoover Administration and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, over prohibition enforcement as a result of the Idahoan's charges of "scandal" in the permit system and "open saloons" throughout the United States.

The outbreak among Republican drys echoed on Sunday throughout the capital in the wake of one of the most bombastic prohibition disputes since the Eighteenth Amendment was overwhelmingly voted 10 years ago, and observers believed the end was not in sight.

Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, an Administration dry leader, has issued the statement that "the President will remove quickly any man in a responsible official position who he is convinced is not doing his duty, and put in a man who, in turn, will remove any unfaithful subordinate as soon as such unfaithfulness is shown."

Mr. Borah, who was one of Mr. Hoover's outstanding campaigners in the last election, answered this with the assertion that the "permit system itself as it is being carried on is a scandal," and that "practically open saloons are running in the jurisdiction of district attorney after district attorney in this country."

There the issue stood Sunday night after a week of public controversy among those most closely identified with prohibition enforcement and with the enactment of the dry law. During this week there have been several White House conferences and both Mr. Jones and Mr. Borah were among those called there.

Meanwhile, new problems confronted the troubled Administration as word came from the north Atlantic coast of engagements between the coast guard and rumrunners and a report of three killed by the government forces.

Two Departments Share Onus

The Borah charges are directed at both the Treasury and Justic Departments. The Treasury is charged with administration of the permit system by which industrial alcohol is distributed.

There are many in Washington who believe that several district attorneys are in line for close scrutiny in the prohibition warfare. It is generally understood that Mr. Hoover in his conferences with Messrs. Jones and Borah made it clear that he would insist upon complete co-operation in law enforcement by all officers of the Government and that he would not hesitate to act when he was convinced a change was needed.

The situation promises to receive congressional consideration soon after the holiday recess ends on Jan. 6. The House is expected to consider then the resolution of Mr. Jones proposing formation of a joint congressional committee to study methods of reorganizing the prohibition enforcement machinery. Soon after that the Treasury Department appropriation bill carrying the funds for next year's enforcement will be taken up.

The Senate again will be plunged deep into the tariff controversy as soon as it reassembles after the holidays. However, all prohibition leaders there are looking forward to the report which has been promised by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. This report will be made to the joint congressional commitee when the House authorizes appointment of this committee.

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, another Republican dry leader, has rallied to the support of the President and urged unified cooperation by the drys in support of the presidential program. However, the Kansan also has shown considerable dissatisfaction with the permit system in the Treasury Department.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, another Republican prohibitionist, has joined Mr. Borah in assailing the enforcement administration. He has called for the resignation of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Coincidentally, the split-up in the Republican forces in the Senate on

the prohibition issue on the same line as the break in that chamber between the Republican Independents and the Hoover Administration on the farm relief and tariff issues. Washington observers are wondering about the political consequences of this widening breach between the Independents and the Hoover Administration.

Anti-Dry Law Statements on Wet Figures Disputed by Students of Problem

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Speakers on opposite sides of the prohibition question agreed at a discussion here before the American Sociological Society and the American Statistical Association that a different program was needed to make it effective.

John C. Gebhart, who spoke for the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, said that the drink bill of the United States was almost as large as in pre-prohibition days, that arrests for drunkenness are more numerous and that prohibition has had nothing to do with increased productivity or prosperity.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University said that he believed in prohibition as an expedient, or at least in giving it a fair trial, after having previously been opposed to it. Now that we have constitutional prohibition, he asked, shall we try to make the most of it or to try something else or to nullify it? He declared that while he believed that the United States came prematurely into prohibition, if the President is followed in his efforts during his term of office, more can be made of it than has been.

Having published "Prohibition at Its Worst" and having found that he had made mistakes, he had tried to correct them in the light of developed knowledge. He stated that he did not believe that the statistics for the arrests for drunkenness and other figures which Mr. Gebhart had got from the Moderation League were reliable. He thought the league draws unwarranted conclusions. With the coming of constitutional prohibition the new broom had swept clean and conditions were much improved. There has been some retrogression, he said, but one must look at the picture as a whole, and he was inclined to think that, with prohibition at its worst, if the defeatist advice of the wets is not listened to, conditions will again improve.

Professor Fisher considers that the alcohol problem is an insoluble problem with this generation, but he is satisfied that prohibition is likely to succeed in the long run, especially in the United States. He believes that we ought to keep at the experiment, trying until satisfied with the ultimate result.

It is useless to point to New York as an example of the failure of prohibition, he said. There is no prohibition there since the Mullan-Gage law was repealed. New York shows what one gets from the lack of prohibition.

Prof. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth University, who was unable to be present, sent a brief paper which was read by Prof. Stewart Rice of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he criticized the figures used by Mr. Gebhart as inadequate and failing to prove his contention. He said that so many elements which entered into the questions under consideration were ignored. He is making some studies to be given to the public later which will include contributing causes to present conditions, at present attributed by so many persons to prohibition, or the failure to enforce it.

Professor Feldman thought that it was especially ill-advised for the wets to make comparisons between the United States and foreign countries where such varying conditions had a bearing on the subject.

Mr. Gebhart asserted that the drink bill of the Nation is $2,500,000,000 a year, "approximately what we should have been spending had there been no prohibition." This was criticized as unproved.

Inquiries Into Rumrunner Shooting Near Newport Get Under Way to Find Facts

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Three investigations, one by the coast guard itself, one by the United States Attorney in Providence, ande one by the coroner in Newport, were begun Dec. 30 into the killing of three liquor smugglers on the speed boat Black Duck early Sunday morning by the United States Patrol Boat CG290, at the entrance of Naragansett Bay.

The shooting occurred during a drive by the coast guard on smugglers' stations along "rum row" in Long Island Sound. Five thousand cases of liquor, with value estimated by the raiders at between $400,000 and $600,000, and two other craft besides the Black Duck, the Flor-del-Mar, of Halifax, and the Roamer, a small fishing sloop, were seized.

Capt. H. H. Wolf, commander of the entire coast guard destroyer force, today appointed Lieutenant-Commander C. C. Von Paulsen, a one-man board of inquiry to investigate the seizure of the Black Duck and the killing of three members of her crew. Jake Wiseman of Providence, John Goulart of Fairhaven, Mass., and Dudley Brant of Boston.

Preliminary steps in the coast guard's own investigation were taken Monday, as Boatswain A. C. Cornell in command of the CG 290, prepared his report of the shooting.

The CG 290 fired on the Black Duck as it tried to slip by in a heavy fog with 500 cases of liquor aboard.

Henry M. Boss Jr., United States Attorney at Providence, conferred with Sigmund W. Fischer Jr., Assistant Attorney-General, and they were to have a conference with Capt. L. T. Chalkir, chief of staff of the New London coast guard late Monday. Mr. Boss said he would await further reports before taking any definite action.

At Newport, where the three smugglers were taken, a separate investigation was begun by the coroner's office. A fourth member of the crew of the Black Duck is in a Newport hospital. He was shot through the thumb.

Coast Guard Head Declares Force to Continue to Handle Rumrunners Without Gloves

WASHINGTON (AP)—A statement that the Coast Guard "means business" and cannot stop liquor smuggling with "soft words and amiable gestures' was made today by Rear Admiral Frederick C. Billard, Coast Guard commandant, upon being informed that three men had been killed while attempting to run liquor into Narragansett Bay.

It came at a time when the ever-present contention over prohibition was running high, with prominent dry members of the Senate and governmental agencies issuing statements criticizing and defending the enforcement of the liquor laws.

"The coast guard," Rear Admiral Billard said, "has the job of stopping liquor smuggling at sea. It is not a job that can be handled with soft words and amiable gestures. The coast guard is used to carrying out any duty given to it to do, with vigor and determination.

"It means business about this matter and acts strictly within the law. If a liquor smuggler elects to defy the command of a coast guard craft to stop, he runs a serious risk of getting hurt through a course of action that the law has specifically authorized for 100 years."

In some quarters Rear Admiral Billard's statement was interpreted as an answer to the demands for more rigid enforcement, in line with the Justice Department's renewal of an order that no prohibition cases are to be nolle prossed without the department's consent.

Dry Committee Decries Borah's Sweeping Charges

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Citizens' Committee of 1000 for Law Enforcement has challenged Senator William E. Borah's criticism of the Administration at Washington with regard to its sincerity in the matter of law enforcement, in a statement just issued here by Dr. Fred B. Smith, chairman. The statement denounces sweeping criticism of the Administration and declares the duty of all friends of law enforcement and orderly government lies in backing it "to the limit."

"Senator Borah has been, and is, one of the greatest champions of law enforcement and the preservation of the constitutional form of government in the United States," the statement says in part. "All friends of this cause have reason to be grateful for his courage and his unqualified sincerity, but the Citizens' Committee does not agree with the statement that Senator Borah was reported to have made. We are convinced that the present Administration is absolutely sincere, and that, to the highest degree, it is going forward in an earnest effort to enforce the laws of the country, including the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act."

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, announced that the forces of the Department of Justice would be mobilized to carry into the United States Supreme Court a test case charging that the client of a bootlegger who orders liquor is equally liable under the dry law with a bootlegger himself.

Declared to be one of the most important legal cases in the history of prohibition enforcement, the issue arises out of the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Third Circuit which reversed the conviction of Alfred E. Norris, in the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on a charge of conspiracy to transport intoxicating liquor in violation of the dry law.

It is now announced that the Department of Justice will carry this case to the highest court. Application will be made at once to review the previous decision. At the present time under the law the man who sells liquor to a clientele in a community is liable to arrest on the ground that he is engaged in a conspiracy to transport illicit goods. The question now raised is whether the customer who calls up the bootlegger—by telephone or otherwise—is not a "co-conspirator" under the interpretation of the law. The Department of Justice makes clear that the Norris case does not involve the question whether the purchaser of liquor violates the dry law by the act of purchase alone.

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EXTRALITY MOVE TO BEGIN JAN. 1, SAYS NANKING

(Continued from Page 1)

mémoir to C. T. Wang on this subject last month, the latter returned a friendly answer, and since then informal conversations are understood to have been going on between the British representative at Nanking and the Chinese Foreign Office.

While ready to accede to the national aspiration of the Chinese, it holds, full surrender of extraterritorial rights can only be gradual. The impossibility of agreeing to immediate total abolition of extraterritoriality is seen from the fact that China is still without laws on banking, insurance, negotiable instruments and bankruptcy. A commercial code and bankruptcy law have been drafted, but not promulgated, and it is still a question how far they comply with western theory and practice in such matters.

Moreover, the extraterritoriality commission in Chicago has said of Chinese courts that torture is still used, though not in modern courts, which, however, only number 139 for 400,000,000 people, that the number of trained judicial officials is far too small, that the administration of justice by police tribunals is unsatisfactory, that conditions existing in courts of the district magistrates, "where practically all complaints of foreigners arise," are "admittedly unfavorable to satisfactory trials."

Will Take Years to Adjust, Foreigners in Peiping Think

PEIPING, China (AP) —While the diplomats and representatives of foreign firms here are in a quandary as to the outcome of the Chinese decision to abolish extraterritoriality at the beginning of the year, there was general agreement that some time, years perhaps, will be required before an adjustment can be brought about.

Foreign quarters appear generally inclined to take a pessimistic view of the situation, despite the assurances of the Chinese that all will work out well eventually, and believe that foreigners, instead of being protected as hitherto by their own laws will be at a distinct disadvantage, though in no immediate danger.

At the same time it was said in some quarters that the Germans, Russians and other nationals, who do not have extraterritoriality protection, for years have been scattered in numerous parts of China working and attending to business without apparently being handicapped.

The diplomatic quarter in Peiping does not look for any immediate or drastic action, believing that questions will come up at various stages. There may be isolated "incidents" from time to time, as there have been hitherto, but it is generally believed there will not be any rush of warships, providing these incidents are of purely isolated character, possibly due to hotheads among the Chinese.

America Not to Retreat From Stand on China

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Government will stand on its previously announced policy regarding extraterritoriality rights in China, which expressed its readiness to enter into negotiations to devise a method of gradual relinquishment of these privileges.

The attention of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, was called to dispatches from Nanking saying that the central political council had decided to abolish the extraterritorial rights in China on Jan. 1. Under these rights foreigners are permitted to have trials in that country under the jurisdiction of their own nationals.

A note to China on Aug. 10 expressed the readiness of the American Government to participate in negotiations to find a method for gradual relinquishment of extraterritorial rights. This expression, however, was stated to provide that the relinquishment should proceed at the same time as steps were taken by the Chinese in the enactment and effective enforcement of laws "based on modern concepts of jurisprudence."

The conversations which went on between Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister, and officials of the State Department on the subject were emphasized by officials not to have taken the form of "negotiations."

Unofficial indications have reached Washington from China that steps toward abolition of the privileges would be taken by the Chinese Jan. 1, but these indications also led to the impression here that the steps to be taken would not be applied to American or British rights under existing treaties with the Chinese Republic.

INDIA'S FREEDOM SOUGHT IN MOVE BY NATIONALISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

gress presidential address in English to a vast gathering of middle class Indians, including some thousands of students who paraded as volunteers supporting resolutions already agreed to by the executive committee of the congress for complete independence.

He said: "Independence for us means complete freedom from British domination and from British imperialism. He went on to criticize the vested interests of Indian states and British officials. He continued: "We stand, therefore, today for the fullest freedom for India. This congress has not acknowledged and never will acknowledge the right of British people to dictate to us in any way."

The speech and the circumstances in which it was delivered in Lahore are both discounted by the fact that simultaneously in Madras was held a largely attended meeting of an organization calling itself the "National Liberal Federation" with Sirsphiroze Sethna presiding which took a more moderate line. If dominion status is granted without undue delay Sethna said there would be no political or ethical justification for India to seek to sever British connection.

He urged the Government, however, not to ignore or belittle the significance of the movement for independence. Referring to the proposed round table conference he asserted India would commit a very grave blunder if it rejected the offer.

Power of Indian Congress Questioned by London Paper

LONDON (AP)—The Sunday Times Dec. 29 says that if the All-India congress were truly representative of all India the resolution of its executive committee demanding complete independence would be the most grave and momentous event since the mutiny of 1857 "but in point of fact the congress is nothing of the kind."

"It is composed," says the newspaper, "of some thousands of unrepresentative Indians. It is not even popularly elected. Even if all shades of political opinion were represented in it, the congress would still remain hopelessly unrepresentative of India, nine-tenths of the population of which are illiterates not caring a fig for politics.

"The latest demand for complete independence is, of course, fantastic. The congress itself knows it is on uncertain ground. Gandhi spoke of work still to be done to reconcile Muhammadan opinion, while the decision to defer a campaign for civil disobedience may be taken more as a sign of fear that if put into force it would not be widely obeyed."

Demonstration in Bombay

AHMADABAD, Bombay (AP)—When Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, arrived here Dec. 30, the Youth Independence League staged a hostile demonstration outside the railway station.

Sir Frederick later received addresses of welcome from the municipality, the district and local board, and the Mill Owners' Association.

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Spain Reported Seeking Seat as Sixth Power at Naval Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

her plans to herself until the parley was well under way, and then, by giving voice to maximum demands, precipitated a crisis that for a time threatened the success of that historic meeting.

Now with her cards all on the table at the very beginning negotiations can proceed for an understanding and getting together. That an accord can be effected American authorities have complete confidence. High officials here emphasize that the London parley is in every sense of the word an international conference convened for the purpose of negotiating and ironing out differences of position. They expect to succeed and are basing their high hopes on the preparations they are engaged in to that end.

That the French would lay down the determined naval policy they did has long been known to the American Government, it was declared. In fact, the American delegation had been at work formulating counter-propocals quite a while before the French position was formally made known. These propositions are held to consist of three compromise offers, the most important of which would initiate a Mediterranean naval holiday and extend the period of service of the capital ship to 1936.

Partial Agreement Valuable

Even should a five-power pact not be possible at the forthcoming conference, an agreement on these last two matters, it is held, would be a great and lasting gain and would mean great economies in naval expenditures, both in the present and in the future.

It is being pointed out by authorities here that no international gathering is 100 per cent perfect in its results. The Washington Disarmament Conference did not achieve all that it set out to bring about; in fact, the Geneva Conference in 1927 and the London Conference in 1930 were necessitated by the inability of the original naval parley to reach a satisfactory arrangement on auxiliary craft.

At that time it was French insistence, even as is the case now, on cruisers, destroyers and submarines, that prevented in a large measure an agreement on these categories as was reached on capital vessels. Both President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, are hopeful that a basis of curtailment of auxiliary ships can be effected at the London Conference. To this end they first bent their efforts for an understanding between themselves and having reached that, are now laboring to bring the other naval powers together for the same purpose.

Pessimistic Reports Unwarranted

However, if that should not be possible in 1930 as much ground as can be gained will be covered, with the ultimate objective to be striven for again at some future conference. Extension of the period of service of capital ships and bringing about a Mediterranean naval holiday would both be great achievements and might easily open the way for an ultimate five-power pact on all categories of battle craft.

Pessimistic reports concerning the London naval conference carried by certain American newspapers in reaction to the publication of the French memorandum are characterized here by high officials as utterly without basis of authority or fact. It was repeatedly emphasized that the French position has been known here for some time, that it has been duly considered in all the preliminary negotiations and that its formal publication at this time is a help rather than a setback to the work of the conference. None of the French demands, it is asserted, are insurmountable and, in fact, there is every opportunity for compromise and getting together.

Italy Willing to Reduce Its Arms to Minimum of Other Countries

ROME (AP)—Dino Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister, informed the Associated Press that "Premier Mussolini has formally declared that Italy is ready to reduce armaments to the minimum provided other countries are ready to do the same, and the policy of the Italian delegation to the London Naval Conference will be based on the above principle."

Signor Grandi said he was particularly impressed by the idealism and practical ideas of President Hoover's Armistice Day speech. He considered Mr. Hoover's words, particularly his proposal to give food ships immunity in wartime, of enormous interest to Italy.

Though Signor Grandi considers disarmament "perhaps the most important, but at the same time the most difficult problem ever faced by humanity," he indicated he felt "optimism rather than pessimism concerning the outcome of the conference."

"I see no reason to be pessimistic," said the Foreign Minister. "The conversations of the last few months between the five interested powers showed several points of contact exist, though divergencies also are not lacking.

Contests Have Been Useful

"This is most natural. It would, in fact, be unreasonable to expect all the difficulties connected with a problem of the vastness of disarmament to be eliminated with ease in preliminary conversations. Contacts between the chancelleries of the five powers, however, have been highly useful in clarifying reciprocal viewpoints and placing in evidence the tendencies of the various countries. I have been glad to see, for instance, that American ideas harmonize with ours, as has been the case on several previous occasions."

Signor Grandi said President Hoover's speech to the American Legion on Nov. 11 had been especially useful in pointing out the similarity of the American and Italian viewpoints.

"That speech interested me enormously, as it did the whole Italian public opinion," said the Minister. "What clearly struck me was its spirit—the spirit of high idealism tempered by practical ideas.

"President Hoover touched the heart of the disarmament problem, at the same time raising a question of first rate importance—namely, immunity in wartime of ships carrying foodstuffs for belligerents.

"This question and the vaster problem of the freedom of the seas have vital interest for us because the problem of naval disarmament, which we consider purely from the defensive viewpoint, is identified for Italy principally with the problem of insuring supplies necessary for our life.

"Some objection of a technical character has been made concerning the applicability of Mr. Hoover's food ships proposal, but I am convinced that the practical difficulties may be easily overcome once the principle is established. I firmly hope Mr. Hoover's suggestion will find early and wide application."

Signor Grandi said the Italian delegation was going to London "with open minds."

"The Italian delegation has certain well-matured ideas and convictions, but no prejudices binding them to a rigid program," he said. "We go to London animated by a sincere desire to collaborate in the effort to find a solution to the problem of naval disarmament.

"Will such a solution be possible? That will depend on the spirit in which the problem be approached. On our side, we are ready to examine with favor any proposal attuned to the spirit of the times, which wants the energies and resources of all countries to be employed in healthy, constructive works of peace."

NEW POST MENTIONED FOR MINEICHIRO ADACHI

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — The popular Japanese Ambassador in Paris, Mineichiro Adachi, who has prominently participated in most of the European congresses since 1919, is expected to accept an offer which has been made to him of a seat on the Permanent Court of International Justice of The Hague.

The present Japanese judge is Worozu Oda, who has expressed a desire to resign in the course of the year. Mr. Adachi already belongs to arbitration court and he has had wide judicial experience.

RAPID TRASIT COSTS NEW YORK $112,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Contracts for new construction of rapid transit facilities aggregating more than $112,000,000 have been let by the Board of Transportation during 1929. Expenditures during 1930 are estimated to reach $140,000,000 more.

The new municipal subway running from 215th Street in Manhattan along the West Side to down-town New York and extending under the East River to Brooklyn and thence to Coney Island is approaching completion in sections. The Manhattan section will be ready for operation in the spring of 1931.

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PARIS CHAMBER ADJOURNS; BACKS TARDIEU POLICY

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Parliament adjourned until the middle of January, after making clear its position with regard to the impending conferences at The Hague and London. Of special significance with regard to the London conference was the voting of $180,000,000 for military and naval construction, including large sums for fortifications on the eastern frontier, especially earthwork anti-aircraft defenses, and for the construction of 14 new warships aggregating 48,000 tons.

Additional naval units include one new 10,000-ton cruiser and, if proceeded with, will increase the French naval strength to a point which Italy can hardly hope to approach.

Andre Tardieu, the Premier, can appear at The Hague on Jan. 27 with the assurance of parliamentary approval for his program, although support has been grudgingly granted to certain of the measures. In foreign policy, M. Tardieu and M. Briand in general have won approval, but a note of caution has been sounded by the opposition with regard to the international bank. Socialist and Radical Socialist members vigorously attacked the Young plan and the international bank as evidences of an American attempt to dominate the economic life of Europe, criticizing the alleged capitalistic and imperialistic nature of the bank. But M. Tardieu smilingly reminded members of the American counter-charge that the bank may be anti-American and gained the approval of the Chamber by a majority of 45.

Much is being said and written in France concerning the necessity of national security. The need for assurance of freedom from attack is urged in the interest not only of France but of Europe. A leading editorial in the Temps contains the statement: "To insure the security of France is to insure the peace of Europe." This is a conviction widely held. One task of the other powers represented at the London conference will be to convince France that its security can be assured by measures there adopted.

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Boston, Massachusetts

WORLD REPUBLIC COMING, IS VIEW OF SOCIOLOGIST

Trend Is Toward Larger and Larger Empires, Says Prof. Hart

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The value of records was stressed by Prof. Edwin F. Gay, president of the American Economic Association, at a combined meeting of the Economic, Statistical and Sociological Associations here.

The world, he asserted, is now on the threshold of a statistical period, when the present will be guided by the exact knowledge of the past. But we are now permitting records which would be precious to our successors to be destroyed by the thousands of tons daily.

"If we are to have better social controls," he said, "we must have more records and more men trained to interpret them. A study of the operative social forces in a period of change will yield insights and understandings of the past. Ordinarily one does not witness and record those day-by-day changes in one's own attitude which are participated in by the majority of one's fellow countrymen. New concepts are diffused and slip noiselessly into men's minds until the new face of the world becomes manifest with apparent suddenness. Thus there is strong reason to collect and preserve the commonplace documents of the immediate past."

World Republic Predicted

The United States of the World is an achievement toward which men may confidently press forward, Prof. Hornell Hart of Bryn Mawr College, told the Sociologists, illustrating his remarks with charts showing mathematically the progress of the human race. These are always upward, he insisted, although there have been long periods without progress.

One of the most notable of these advances, he said, was the development of progressively larger and larger empires, from that of the early Egyptians in 1500 B. C. through the Assyrian, Persian and Roman to the present British Empire. These larger and larger populations under one government, he said, showed "the power of human purposes to knit themselves into co-operative units and the British Empire, although it may fall in a few years, due to its mistreatment of some of the native populations under its control, represents the high tide in the human power to work together."

Since the curve has been ever upward, he insisted, it is fair to assume that the future will see even a greater empire, including all the peoples of the world.

Just More Saxophones

Some of Dr. Hart's conclusions were attacked by Prof. P. A. Sorokin of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Hart had asserted that mankind is achieving a greater capacity for beauty in expression, citing the improvements in musical instruments from the 10,000 pipe organ of 900 A. D. to the 16,000 pipe organ of today and the power of preserving and spreading music through the phonograph and the radio. Dr. Sorokin declared that the net result of this was more saxophones and jazz bands and that the present age was producing no Beethovens and Mozarts.

The implications of character education, proposed for Washington schools, were discussed by Dr. Hugh Hartshorne of Yale University, who has been engaged in formulating, applying and interpreting a series of test situations to be applied to school children to discover such traits of character as honesty, co-operation and perseverance.

These traits, he declared, represent nothing biological in the individual, but appear from the tests to be entirely the result of education in some form or other. Thus the same individual does not respond in the same way to different situations and the response seems generally to depend on the morale of the group.

While Dr. Hartshorne was convinced of the practicability of character education through group integration to a certain standard, he pointed out that this had a serious implication, for the individual whose character is developed as a member of a group does not have an opportunity to develop as an individual.

Prof. Gordon Allport of Dartmouth College insisted that it is to the interest of society to mold character, but that character is an entirely different thing from personality, which should be allowed to develop individually.

President Approves New Polish Cabinet

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Prof. Casimer Bartel has presented the names of his new cabinet and received the approval of President Moscicki. Excepting for four portfolios, namely, justice, interior, agriculture and public works, it is identical with the former cabinet. Mr. Lesniewski is Minister of Agriculture and Mr. Matakiewicz, Minister of Public Works.

Prior to forming his cabinet, Professor Bartel again conferred with Marshal Pilsudski.

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Times' Warsaw correspondent points out that of the ministries who have been displaced, Mr. Sevitalski, the Prime Minister, General Skladkowski, Minister of the Interior, and Stanslaw Car, Minister of Justice, represented the so-called "Colonels" group, which wished to govern with a stronger hand. Mr. Niezabytowski, Minister of Agriculture, was the last remaining representative of the Conservative squirearchy, and Mr. Moraczewski, Minister of Public Works, was a former Socialist.

Three representatives of the "Colonels" group, Colonel Matusewski, Colonel Prystor and Colonel Boerner remain. The changes on the whole are of such a nature as to preserve peace in the government camp, but they are not likely to satisfy the parliamentary Opposition.

G. O. P. LEADER LEAVES WET ASSOCIATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Meier Steinbrink, new Republican leader in Kings County, has resigned as a member of the New York Committee of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, of which James W. Wadsworth Jr., one-time Senator from New York, is chairman. Mr. Steinbrink, in his letter to Mr. Wadsworth, said he was resigning because he "would not, under any circumstances, embarrass either your association or my political associates by continuing active in a way that might prove in the slightest embarrassing to either."

In political quarters here the consensus is that Mr. Steinbrink's action was prompted largely by a desire to please President Hoover, whose stand on prohibition is opposed to that of the association.

UNITED STATES' TRADE WANTED BY ARGENTINA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Argentina is desirous of developing a closer relationship with the United States, Dr. Rodolfo Lenhardson, special representative of La Epoca, of Buenos Aires, official organ of the Argentine Government, told members of the Pan-American Society at a luncheon just given to him at the Bankers' Club.

He characterized business as the most effectual means of promoting international friendship and said that Argentina was anxious to foster business with the United States. Many times the people of Argentina pay higher prices for American commodities than they would have to pay for those of other countries in order to express their good-will for the United States, he said.

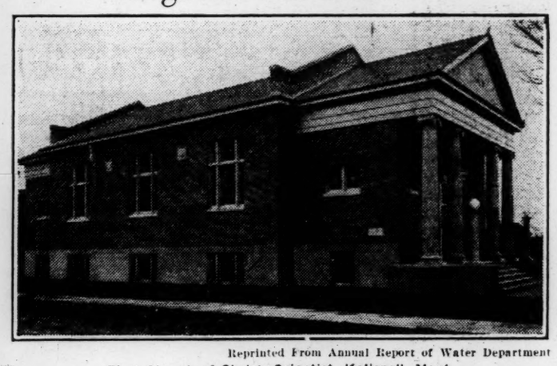
RADIO BUSINESS GOOD IN 1929, SURVEY SHOWS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—This year was the most active and prosperous year in the history of the radio industry, according to O. H. Caldwell, formerly Federal Radio Commissioner, who has completed a nation-wide survey of conditions in the radio industry. The outlook for 1930, he said, is gratifying, radio having demonstrated that it is an essential service to the American home.

Two out of every three homes, he declared, are prospective buyers of up-to-date receiving sets. During the last 12 months, the survey revealed, approximately 4,000,000 sets were sold, representing a total retail value of about $750,000,000.

Designed on Grecian Lines



Reprinted From Annual Report of Water Department

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Kalispell, Mont.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

KALISPELL, Mont.—The following report of the dedication of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this place, is taken from the columns of the Daily Inter Lake, published here:

"The attractive building in Grecian architecture was completed in November, 1926, and regular services have been held there since Thanksgiving Day of that year, but all indebtedness on the structure was not lifted until last January. It is well known that when a Christian Science Church is dedicated it is wholly out of debt.

"The dedication service included the following history of the organization in Kalispell:

"'In the year 1903 a small group of people in this city, who were students of Christian Science, organized as a Christian Science Society.

"'Regular services and Sunday School were held in the home of a member, but after a few years they rented the lodge room in the McIntosh block on Main Street. In 1907 they moved to the Knight and Twining Hall on First Avenue east.

"'In 1913 another move was made, this time to the Kalispell Mercantile block. A fund for a church home had already been started and grew steadily until 1922, when it was deemed sufficient to warrant the purchasing of a lot and the beginning of building activities. Ground was broken on June 22, 1926.'

"The church auditorium seats 252 people, and provision has been made for a future balcony to seat 50. A reading room is maintained on the basement floor, to which a rear entrance gives access."

DRESS MAKERS' UNION ASKS WAGE INCREASE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A letter has been sent by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to 300 independent dress manufacturers stating that agreements with their employees, which terminate on Jan. 1, will not be renewed unless substantial wage increases and better working conditions are granted. About 45,000 workers are employed in the industry now.

The letter was signed by Benjamin Schlesinger, head of the union; Julius Hochman, vice-president, and Isadore Nagler, general manager of the New York joint board. A weekly increase of $5 for weekly workers and a 20 per cent increase for piece workers, it was said, would be asked, as well as the elimination of "sweatshop" conditions in dress factories.

OFFER MADE TO BUILD BUENOS AIRES SUBWAY

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Municipal authorities announced they had received an offer to build a complete underground tramway system in the city of Buenos Aires, at a cost of 561,607,031 pesos ($235,874,953).

The offer was made pointly by the Argentine Electric Power Company and a large construction company. It envisages 11 distinct lines, which not only would relieve the present traffic congestion but would insure adequate transportation facilities during the future development of the city.

The companies are willing to accept payment in the form of municipal bonds and to complete the work within 10 years. The scheme also comprises a series of underground automobile parking places.

FINANCIERS GOING TO MEXICO INAUGURAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An invitation to attend the inauguration of Pascual Ortiz Rubio as President of Mexico on Feb. 5 has just been extended to American business leaders and financiers, and a big good-will delegation will leave here for Mexico City late in January under the auspices of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce, it is announced.

The committee for the tour is headed by Judge James W. Gerard, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany. Other members are: Samuel M. Vauclain, chairman of the board of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; L. W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and Graham Ashmead of J. P. Morgan & Co.

COOLIDGE TO SPEND WINTER IN FLORIDA

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Calvin Coolidge has planned to leave Northampton early in January for a visit to St. Petersburg, and perhaps other points in Florida. While in St. Petersburg he will attend the annual convention there of the officers and agency directors of the New York Life Insurance Company of which he is a director.

Mr. Coolidge, it is believed, has not arranged his exact itinerary as yet.

DR. LANG ASKS BRITISH RALLY TO AID NATION

More Altruism Urged on Toilers for Benefit of the Whole Country

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in radiocasting his "Message for 1930," from Canterbury Cathedral, appealed to each citizen of England "to realize and fulfill his own personal responsibility to the state" and to take as a motto the words of Saint Paul: "Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord."

Referring to the threatened industrial leadership of Britain, her more than 1,000,000 unemployed and the growing Socialist tendency to "look to others or to the state for help, rather than to ourselves," the Archbishop continued: "Without doubt there have been arrears of injustices to be set right, of hardships to be alleviated, of opportunities hitherto closed to be opened to all our people. These things had to be done, many of them have still to be done, for this action of the state is needed.

"It is right that the resources of the whole community should be made available for the good of each of its humblest members. 'All for each' is one of the maxims of a true commonwealth. But has not the pendulum swung too far in this direction? Must it not now swing back again and restore the place of that other maxim, 'Each for all'? All have some place in the industrial or the commercial life of your country. Whatever it may be, hold it in the spirit of a soldier who holds his post as if on him depended the advance or defeat of his army. Put into it for your country's sake the utmost of your strength of mind or of body, the utmost of your enterprise or energy. If the common good calls for some sacrifice of time, money, or toil, be ready to make it.

"Be willing to suspend demands which, however rightful you may deem them, may break the steadiness which your trade needs to pull itself together and to face the future with confident hope. There was a time, only 16 years ago, when the whole community was called to meet a sudden crisis—the awful ordeal of war. It won through not only by the policies of statesmen or the plans of commanders but by the determination of every citizen to 'do his bit' for his country."

The Archbishop, speaking also to fellow-Christians, declared the fortunes of the Church of England and other denominations had reached a critical time. The foundations of faith, he said, were being undermined by "the marvellous range o material civilization." The fundamental of Christian morality being challenged, religion is threatened to dissolve into "vague aspiration uncertain of its source or goal." "Is Christianity to be a waning or a waxing power in our national life?" he concluded. "The answer mainly depends upon each individual Christian—upon whether or not he or she feels and acts as one personally concerned with the issue."

Wider Channel in Hudson Asked

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A channel 2800 feet wide in the Hudson River from a point off Ellis Island to West Twentieth Street, Manhattan, is to be urged on Congress by the Port of New York Authority, which has just submitted a statement of its recommendations to Representative S. Wallace Dempsey (R.), of Buffalo, chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee.

The port authority recommends that a channel of 40-foot depth and more than half a mile in width be provided from a point opposite the Battery as far north as the Chelsea piers. The present channel is of 40-foot depth but is less than 2000 feet wide.

The port authority also has recommended that a bill introduced by Representative Mary T. Norton (D.), of Jersey City, proposing a 40-foot channel from pierhead to pierhead, be supported as a means of getting early consideration of the entire project.

POLES APPROVE SOVIET ENVOY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The Polish Government has approved the nomination of the new Soviet Russian envoy in Warsaw, Wlodzimerz Owsiejenko, who is considered one of the ablest and most influential Soviet diplomats abroad.

PLAN TO FINISH S. N. E. RAILROAD SURPRISES I. C. C.

Opposition to Completion of Southern New England Road Expected

WORCESTER, Mass., (AP)—The Worcester Telegram in a special dispatch from its Washington correspondent says that the proposal advanced by Providence, R. I., interests to complete construction of the Southern New England Railroad from Palmer, Mass., to Providence has taken the Interstate Commerce Commission by surprise.

While no member of the commission would care to say whether the proposal would be viewed with favor or not, the dispatch says opposition from the New Haven road, which now serves Providence, appeared probable and that at least a year would have to elapse before the commission could issue a certificate of convenience and necessity.

When the Southern New England Railroad was started, before the outbreak of the World War, state charters only were needed, and the road secured both Rhode Island and Massachusetts charters, which have been renewed from time to time, although work on the road stopped with the war, so the commission never had occasion to pass upon the feasibility of the road, the dispatch notes.

It was also learned, the paper says, that the Canadian National Railways, which has abandoned the Grand Trunk, original parent of the Southern New England, does not oppose the possible sale of the road.

The telegram also quoted Prof. William Ripley of Harvard, authority on railroads, as believing possible objections of the New Haven can be overcome and that the completion of the link would greatly increase the prestige of Providence as a seaport.

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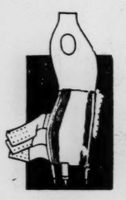
"Nevaspred"

Takes care of the two most difficult points of a woman's figure — the hips and diaphragm — also does away with hollow back.



Booklet on request

The elastic side straps are individually adjustable.

Note flatness of abdomen and back; also reduction of model's hollow back.

"Nevaspred" will absolutely produce the new silhouette.

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Special Models designed for Customers' own use and to any character of foot.

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WANAMAKER'S
WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY

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Huge Stocks of Venetian and Spanish Glass At Half

Glasses Compotiers Bowls Candlesticks
Candelabra Salts Finger Bowls

In Exquisitely Distinguished Designs and Colors
Made Especially for Us

IN order to make way for new shipments, AU QUATRIEME has lowered to half price the entire stocks of *Venetian* and *Spanish* glass . . . the vases alone excepted. Everything else is included, from the tiniest swan salt or nut cup to tall stemmed compotiers of superb decorative distinction. There are glasses in all sizes, with a rare beauty of line. Finger bowls. Exceedingly graceful candlesticks and candelabra. All manner of bowls for fruit and flowers. Bathroom bottles and powder boxes. By far the greater part of this glass is made especially for AU QUATRIEME by glass blowers established in an historic *trecento* palazzo in *Murano*, there carrying on the traditions of the great 17th and 18th century masters of *L'arte del vetro*. Each piece has its individuality of design and color, and is utterly different from such *Venetian* glass as one usually sees. The stocks are so large that it will be possible to find complete table services in almost any color, whether the rose, the ruby, the aquamarine, amethyst, amber, pale or deep green, orange or topaz yellow.

Quaint Spanish Jugs and Bottles

The bottles are in the most curious and lovely shapes . . . reproductions of old ones . . . and there are mugs and jugs, finger bowls and stemmed glasses, bubbled and swirled and with those precious irregularities only to be found in hand-made glass. The tones of amber, faint misty green, and deeper olive, water green, and other curious clouded indistinct tones are indescribably lovely.

FOURTH FLOOR, OLD BUILDING

JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK
WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY

For Her First Formal New Year's Eve Party

If she's being allowed to go as a special indulgence on her all-too-brief-Christmas-vacation, she must go clad in all her glory. Our Junior Misses' Shop is overflowing with joyous bits of evening finery and is ringing with gay voices of excited youth.

JUNIOR MISSES' SHOP—FOURTH FLOOR

How grand and stately she feels, yet how charmingly naive she looks in this adaptation of a Chanel model in crisp taffeta. In red, green, white, blue, black. Sizes 11, 13, 15, 17

$25

Just what she has dreamed her evening wrap would look like . . of chiffon velvet with fluffy collar and cuffs of white Belgium hare. And it's interlined. In black, red, green or blue.

$39.50

And as a finishing touch to a ravishing costume, a pair of dainty silver kid slippers piped with gold, $10.50. Other models in crepe, satin and brocade dyed any color without extra charge.

$8.50

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S STORE—FOURTH FLOOR

GRAIN MEN TAKE PRICE BATTLE TO WORLD MARKETS

Wheat Belt Senator Says Trade Seeks to Wreck Federal Farm Plans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The issue between private grain dealers and the farmer co-operative marketing movement has shifted, according to Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, from the political arena, to the wheat markets of the world.

Pointing to recent operations credited to American grain interests on the Liverpool wheat market, Mr. Nye contends that the private grain trade finding it impossible to swerve the Federal Farm Board in its program of building up a powerful Nation-wide co-operative marketing corporation is attempting to force down the world wheat price, thus keeping the exportable surplus of the grain in the United States and by preventing domestic prices from attaining the loan value set by the Farm Board thereby wrecking the Government's plan at its source.

With enormous profits in commissions on farm products at stake, the grain trade, the North Dakota Senator asserts, has determined to "fight out the issue with its millions."

It is Mr. Nye's belief that the Farm Board backed by the $500,000,000 revolving fund authorized in the Farm Relief Act can, and will, circumvent such a plan. He warned, however, of the need for prompt and alert action on the part of the Farm Board to meet the growing emergency.

Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the board, announced that if necessary the Government would set up stabilization corporations. Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, declared that the "Farm Board is on the right track, but if it fails, the McNary-Haugen plan and the export debenture are in the background."

The Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the country-wide sales agency established by the Farm Board, has gone into the important wheat markets of the United States in an effort to maintain prices at levels at least equal to the lending scale fixed by it on wheat. The board is lending $1.25 a bushel at Minneapolis, and $1.18 at Chicago. Until the Farmers' National began offering to buy cash wheat at these prices at the terminals, quotations had sagged below these values.

The Farm Board, aware of the necessity for maintaining wheat prices at the lending levels in order to protect the local borrowing co-operatives is now, through the Grain Corporation, operating on all important cash wheat markets. It is in no way speculating in wheat, but is merely buying cash grain from the selling farmer so as to keep the price up to the loan level.

According to Mr. Legge the board is preparing to invade the export market, and it is planned to establish a legal agency to permit the board to engage in export surplus operations.

New York Theaters

Walter Hampden's "Richelieu"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Walter Hampden has revived at his own theater Bulwer Lytton's drama of intrigue, "Richelieu," edited for modern audiences by Arthur Goodrich; settings and costumes by Claude Bragdon; for an indefinite run with this cast:

Gaston, Duke of Orleans.....Louis Polan
Count de Baradas.....Moffatt Johnson
Clermont.....S. Thomas Gomez
Marion de Lorme.....Evelyn Goodrich
The Sieur de Beringhen....Gordon Hart
The Chevalier de Mauprat..Ernest Rowan
Huguet.....C. Norman Hammond
Francois.....Charles McCarthy
Joseph.....Cecil Yapp
Cardinal Richelieu.....Walter Hampden
Julie de Montemar.....Ingeborg Torrup
Duran, a Courtier.....Frank Dears
King Louis XIII.....Dallas Anderson
Guard.....Stephen Irving
First Secretary.....Edwin Cushman
Second Secretary....Robert C. Schnitzer
Third Secretary.....Franklin Salisbury

Mr. Hampden's large following will be more than pleased with the latest addition to his repertory, "Richelieu," a play that has lived nearly a century, a play that is associated with Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett and other great figures of the American stage, and that during the last 25 years was often acted by Robert Mantell. Mr. Hampden brings to this part all the scholarship, sensibility and authority that made his Hamlet and Caponsacchi so widely liked. He has the subtlety for the part of the wily cardinal and the dignity and force to picture his power in the state of King Louis XIII of France.

Louis is played by Dallas Anderson with the sinister traditional note, and Ingeborg Torrup always makes a handsome picture as Julie. As the Chevalier Ernest Rowan carries a large burden in setting the pace of the performance, and he becomes steadily stronger as the play progresses. Moffatt Johnson, strangely reminding one of Douglas Fairbanks, plays a large part with his good acting in building up the good effect of the performance. It is possible that some of the special scenery was not ready for the early performances, as the cut-out hedges of the Louvre Garden scene were apparently substitutes, not up to the quality of the rest of the settings. Audiences are finding that the ingenious plot and thrilling incidents of this historic drama still hold their interest.

MUSIC

Mme. Austral and Boston Symphony

Dr. Koussevitzky introduced a novelty into the annual Wagnerian program for the benefit of the pension fund of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of Dec. 29, by providing a soloist to assist the orchestra. His choice could not have been happier, for it fell upon Florence Austral, who possesses one of the few truly heroic soprano voices of our time, and who is also a superlative interpretive artist.

Her contributions were Senta's Ballad from "The Flying Dutchman" (sung in English), Elisabeth's Greeting to the Hall of Song from "Tannhäuser" and Isolde's "Love-Death." To each of them she brought not only the beauty and power of her full-bodied and flexible voice, but also a subtle exposition of the character presented and the situation involved. The audience was not slow to recognize the rare quality of the occasion, and accorded Mme. Austral a reception which attained to the proportions of an ovation after the closing scene from "Tristan."

Nor was the eloquence of the splendid orchestra overlooked. The orchestral items included the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser," the Introduction to Act III of "Meistersinger," the "Ride of the Valkyrs" and of course the "Tristan" Prelude to precede Isolde's lament. The Overture, the first part of the Bacchanale and the "Valkyrs' Ride" were brilliantly performed. The latter part of the Bacchanale, the "Meistersinger" item and the opening of the "Tristan" Prelude all suffered from the conductor's besetting fault of spelling out his slow passages until the melodic line disintegrates; a fault particularly distressing in the "endless melody" of Wagner.

This shortcoming, however, cannot conceal the glories of the orchestra nor the genius of its conductor. The players were justly called to their feet at the close of this program to share the applause with Mme. Austral; just as on the previous Saturday evening they had been similarly honored at a more unusual point in the program. On that occasion, Felix Salmond had been recalled many times in tribute to his playing in Bloch's "Schelomo." But when Dr. Koussevitzky returned to the podium for the final number, the applause was renewed until he bade the men share it. These honors to conductor and orchestra were no slight to the soloists; rather a recognition that the instrumentalists and their leader had contributed, equally with the assisting artists, to superb performances.

L. A. S.

STATE LIBRARY HEAD AT ALBANY RETIRES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Retirement of Walter S. Biscoe, senior librarian of the New York State Library here, has been announced. He leaves his duties on Jan. 1 after 41 years of service.

Mr. Biscoe was a member of the committee of the American Library Association that prepared standard cataloging rules for libraries, and is widely known as a bibliographer. He came to Albany from the Columbia University Library.

LEAGUE IS GRATIFIED AT RECEIVING AWARD

GENEVA (AP)—News of the award of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation prize of $25,000 to the League of Nations was received here with great pleasure. The award has been tentatively accepted by Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, pending the Council meeting two weeks hence.

The money prize is especially timely now when the League is celebrating its tenth anniversary by preparing to build a magnificent home. The authorities here already are beginning to think about the form that a new memorial to President Wilson will take in the new Palace of Nations.

Further Regulation of Utilities Sought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Municipalities shall have the right to become a party to all proceedings before the Public Service Commission affecting rates within the municipality, and shall receive due notice of such proceedings if recommendations just made by the New York State Conference of Mayors are carried out. The conference, through a committee of corporation counsels, has just prepared a series of changes to be considered by the legislative committee investigating the Public Service Commission law.

In addition to making cities automatically a party to rate proceedings, the conference recommends that property values reported by the public utilities for tax purposes shall be taken as presumptive evidence for rate-making purposes. Amendment of the law to require the Public Service Commission to establish a bureau or division adequately equipped to make appraisal of public utilities property for rate making and regulating purposes also is proposed.

CANADIAN MINERS FORM ASSOCIATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—A prospectors' and mining claim owners' association was organized at Timmins, Ont., most of the members being well known in northern Ontario and other mining centers of Canada.

Among the matters discussed were the reduction of some of the fees in connection with the claims; transportation charges on the government railroad for prospectors and their supplies, the removal of restrictions of assessment work in certain areas.

WOMAN ELECTED TO BOARD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A woman has "invaded" the Albany County Board of Supervisors for the first time in the 112 years that the board has been functioning. She is Miss Irene A. Poe, who was elected a supervisor from the first ward in Cohoes, succeeding her father.

INQUIRY URGED ON UNIVERSITY TRAINING ISSUE

Question Brought Before Session of Professors at Durham, N. C.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURHAM, N. C.—Whether college and university teachers shall be required—as teachers in secondary schools are increasingly required—to take professional courses in teaching methods, was the question raised by Roy C. Flickinger, of the State University of Iowa, before the third session of the American Association of University Professors convening at the University of North Carolina here.

Professor Flickingers, speaking as chairman of the committee on required courses in education, declared that the topic under consideration was one of the most important that confronts American education and he urged the association to instrust its officers to appoint a commission to investigate the question.

At the opening session of the convention the retiring president of the organization, Prof. Henry Crew of Northwestern University, declared that through its committee on academic freedom and tenure the association was firmly upholding the "most vital fundamentals of justice for the teaching profession."

A present grave and outstanding barrier which hinders co-operation between the governing groups of the college or university, asserted Professor Crew, is the assumption of control over educational policies and standards by boards of trustees.

Contrary to the university tradition of Europe, he pointed out, where the government of institutions is essentially democratic, the real power in the United States lies almost entirely outside the faculty, and the control is, therefore, autocratic. "Is not the American professor, by natural endowment, quite as able and worthy to share responsibility as his European colleague?" asked Professor Crew. "The only worthy goal," he insisted, "for the faculty of the American university is an autonomous guild of scholars. Responsibility for higher education belongs within university walls." He expressed the belief that "our senior partner, the American public," will eventually support the effort to attain this goal.

At an earlier session a discussion of the recent report of the Carnegie Foundation on College Athletics was opened by Dean S. V. Sanford of the University of Georgia. Dean J. G. Rogers of the University of Colorado delivered an address on "Some Lessons from the History of the American Bar Association."

Delegates from more than 100 colleges and universities were in attendance at the meetings, which began Dec. 28 under the auspices of Duke University, and continue at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., on Dec. 30. President Henry Crew of Northwestern University is the presiding officer at the sessions.

TEACHERS URGE ADDING OF NEW SUMMER MONTH

Geographers Say 13-Month Calendar Would Lead to Greater Uniformity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—Declaring that nowhere would the revised calendar be more welcome than in the field of education, the National Council of Geography Teachers of the United States, in convention here, adopted a resolution favoring establishment of the proposed 13-month calendar, the extra month to be inserted between June and July.

The educators agreed that comparative studies of school work and school expenditures could be based on factors of greater uniformity if the revised calendar were adopted and therefore would be more reliable.

"With so many varied industries dependent upon accurate statistical information, particularly of an agricultural nature, it is vitally important that it be very accurately and completely compiled to disclose the trends from time to time," the report said. "Defects from the variable time element which is so evident in the unequal lengths of the months make statistical data uncomparable, one month with another.

"Wherever natural science is called upon to furnish data, where time is an element, as in the case of meteorological observations, crop production, etc., the irregularities of our calendar cause no end of trouble in summarizing the data.

"Simplification of the calendar is especially important to employees as classed under the Department of Labor and those whose remuneration is based upon some division of the year. The movement to place holidays on Monday will extend the worker's week-end vacation one more day and will be of especial interest to him. Equal week periods will tend to preserve a better balance between earnings and spendings, especially as related to the worker's household economy."

Oriental Penetration Hurts White Farmers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Farmers of British Columbia, through the annual convention of their institutes here, asked the Provincial Government to come to their aid in halting the penetration of Orientals into the agricultural industry of this Province. Strong and immediate steps must be taken to assist white farmers in competition with Orientals with lower living standards, delegates to the conference declared.

They cited detailed facts to show how their business is being affected by the increasing number of Chinese and Japanese agriculturists. The alleged refusal of Chinese agriculturists to obey this Province's new experimental marketing laws is a point of particular protest, and in this regard the white farmers were assured that the full power of the Government would be used in the enforcement of all such statutes.

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Why not form a group of savers in your office? Telephone for signature cards and particulars.

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NOW IT'S MINCE PIE TIME

—and grandmother's kind of pies and turnovers can be made without the long, hard task of preparing Mince Meat. Friend's have done all the work for you, and offer you this delicious Mince Meat, all ready to use. Prepared from an old New England recipe—with lots of meat, fruits, suet and spices. You'll like it, too.

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Ask your grocer, and if he can't supply you, send us the coupon.

Please send me postpaid a full sized can of Friend's Mince Meat. I enclose 30c.

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Bakers of Friend's Brick Oven Baked Beans

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a constant supply of

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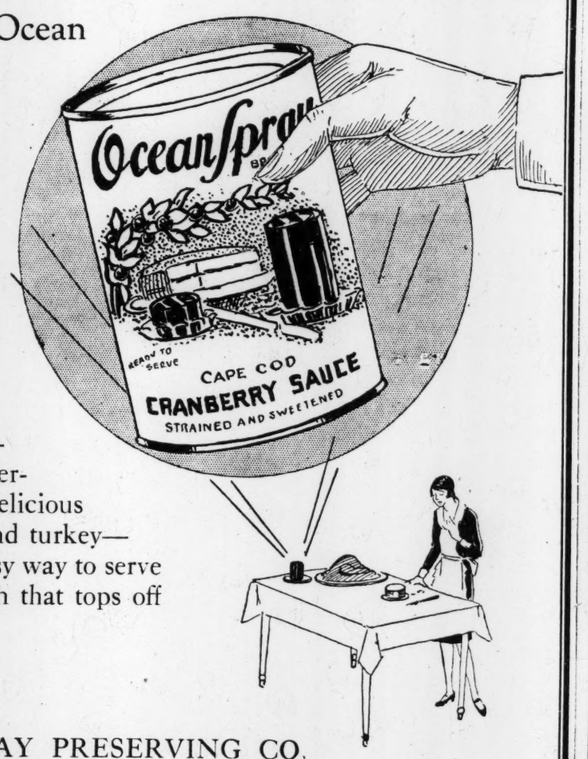

is supplying the cranberry need of the American Housewife — delicious with chicken, fowl and turkey—an economical and easy way to serve cranberries. "The dish that tops off the meal."

OCEAN SPRAY PRESERVING CO.
SOUTH HANSON, MASS.

VALUES YEAR IN and YEAR OUT!

The year 1929 is drawing to a close. We have fulfilled our promise of a year ago in giving our customers the greatest values day in and day out. Again we say, turn to First National Stores during 1930 for BIGGER and BETTER Values. We Thank our friends and customers for the splendid growth of our business during 1929.

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PILLSBURY'S **PANCAKE FLOUR**

The modern kind of pancakes are the best—Made with Pillsbury's pancake flour.

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BRILLO		Pkg. 9c
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CAMAY TOILET SOAP		3 Bars 23c
BEAN HOLE BEANS		LGE. CAN 24c
NOXON POLISH		Can 23c
SUNBRITE CLEANSER		4 Cans 19c
SAFETY MATCHES		CTN. OF 12 BOXES 10c

VERMONT **MAPLE SYRUP**

With an addition of pure granulated sugar. Pour some on pancakes made by Pillsbury's pancake flour.

QT. BOT. 45c
PT. BOT. 23c

Ivory Soap 3 Med. Bars 20c

Prepared and Cooked By Master Chefs—Delicious Sauce and Garnished With Cheese
Spaghetti FRANCO-AMERICAN 3 Cans 25c

This National Hot Cereal Can Be Prepared and Ready To Eat In 3 Minutes!
H-O Quick Oats 2 Pkgs. 25c

A Truly Great Warm, Cereal—Always Welcomed By The Children
Hecker's Cream Farina 2 Pkgs. 25c

The Finest Grade Of Crosby Corn Selected From Maine's Finest Farms
White Maine Corn Finast BRAND Can 14c

It's Just a Small Matter Of Heating and Eating These Delicious Fishcakes
Codfish Cakes Gorton's Ready to Fry or Davis Can 12c

This Ginger Ale Should Not Be Overlooked For Its Deliciousness and Quality
Ginger Ale Finast PALE DRY Carton of 12 Bottles 99c

When Stewed They May Be Served As a Most Enticing Dessert!
Evaporated Apricots Lb. 29c

Santa Clara **PRUNES**

LARGE 40-50 SIZE

2 LBS. BULK 25c

Prize Bread

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BLUE ROSE **RICE**

2 LBS. 11c

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The introduction of these new Ford bodies is of interest to every motorist. In flowing grace of line and contour—in the carefully planned harmony of every detail of design—they set a new high standard for a low-priced car.

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FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Ford

STRENGTHENED PAN-AMERICAN POLICY URGED

Educator Suggests That All Nations Involved Apply Monroe Doctrine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Latin-American nations should share with the United States in the interpretation and application of the Monroe Doctrine, Prof. J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois asserted before the American Political Science Association in convention here. He proposed a revision of the United States' foreign policy to effect a stronger Pan-Americanism.

His speech, in a session on international relations, followed one by Irvin Stewart of the American University, Washington, D. C., on "Congress, the Department of State, and the Foreign Service." Professor Stewart explained the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular services in 1924 under one department and stressed the necessity of great care in selecting men for the foreign service.

Professor Garner recommended that the United States re-interpret the Monroe Doctrine. "Convert it into a Pan-American policy for the benefit of all the American republics, as it is often declared to be," he said. "Cease invoking it as a justification for intervention in their powers of Latin America, which do not need it and which resent it, and the unstable republics of the Caribbean and Central American regions.

"When intervention is resorted to, confine it to specific measures, such as the occupation of a port, the seizure of a customhouse, or other local measures necessary to compel compliance with a legitimate demand for redress. Withdraw when the demand has been complied with. Leave American concession holders, promoters and investors to the protection of the law of the country in which they operate, except where its conduct is admittedly contrary to international law and amounts to a flagrant denial of justice.

"Let the United States cease acting as a judge in Latin-American election contests, and supporting one side with military and naval forces and hamstringing the other by means of neutral zones and embargoes on the shipment of arms and munitions. Abandon the policy that when we recognize a newly established government in Latin America, it is our right and duty to maintain it in power.

"Agree to the establishment of a permanent International Claims Commission with power to decide controversies between the United States and Latin-American states involving claims for losses and damages on account of wrongs in violation of treaties and international law."

Discussing "Police Administration," Prof. August Vollmer of the University of Chicago, said the "lessening of crime must come through preventive work."

"There are no more major crimes now than formerly," he continued. "The only difference is that the major crimes are more dramatic and are played up more by the newspapers." Scientific methods are used in police departments to such an extent that the old-time police officer would not know what all the present-day talk is about, he added. Co-operation between police, welfare agencies, schools and other organizations was recommended to reduce crime.

Delegates were particularly pleased that the political science group met with other organizations while here. The last day they convened with the Association of American Law Schools to hear Prof. Walter F. Dodd of Yale speak on "Problems of Appellate Courts" and Prof. Edson R. Sunderland of the University of Michigan on "Intermediate Appellate Courts."A joint session was held the previous day with the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Dr. Benjamin P. Shambaugh, head of the political science department at the University of Iowa, was elected president.

Shipping Experts Report Big Orders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Shipping experts, traffic managers and transportation analysts from the industrial states around the Great Lakes and from 14 of the largest cities of the Nation, found no cause for concern about business conditions during 1930 at their meeting in Cleveland. They assembled as members of the Great Lakes Advisory Board.

Shipping experts from 25 basic industries attended. Their estimates of freight cars needed in their various industries indicated that 1930 will be very near normal in the production and transportation of basic commodities.

Representatives of the iron and steel industry predicted that the production in that industry during January, February and March will be only 10 per cent behind the record for the same period of 1929, and will be 20 per cent ahead of production for October, November and December of 1929. Large equipment orders for railroads brighten the industrial outlook of this particular industry.

Freight car needs in the automobile industry will be about 24 per cent under the requirements for the first three months of 1929, Kenneth A. Moore, traffic executive of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, estimated. It should be borne in mind, however, that the great period of automobile overproduction during 1929 came in the first three months of the year, Mr. Moore said, adding that production during that period was 50 per cent ahead of the same three months of 1928.

Economists Discuss Germany's Recovery

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Germany must develop an enduring surplus of commodity and service exports if it is to meet reparations payments, speakers before the American Economic Association declared. Answering the question, "Can Germany Pay?" Prof. James W. Angell, Columbia University, whose book on "The Recovery of Germany" has just been issued, said:

"I entertain no serious doubt of Germany's ability to raise this money within her own borders. The critical problem is rather the problem of Germany's ability to transfer the necessary payments, once the money has been accumulated within her own borders, to other countries." So far, he explained, Germany has paid by borrowing more money. To increase this borrowing would mean bankruptcy. Hence the only way Germany can pay is to increase its national income by surplus of commodity and service exports. However, foreign countries do not want to receive these exports. The result, he found, was a deadlock. A way out of the deadlock might be a relaxation of the world's protective tariffs, or a scaling down of American war debts, Professor Angell added.

MEXICO TO PROVIDE BEGGARS WITH TRADE

MEXICO CITY (AP)—El Universal Grafico says Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former Mexican President, will be offered the presidency of a $1,000,000 industrial school, where beggars will be taught a trade. The paper quoted J. Elguero, official of La Beneficiencia Privada, under whose auspices the school is being constructed outside the city. The plan is to rid the city's streets of beggars and place them in school, teaching them useful occupations.

CITIES FOLLOW HOOVER POLICY ON STEADY WORK

Program of Philadelphia Cited at Labor Legislation Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—What can a city do to solve its employment problem during prosperity and in lean years? How can it fit an employment plan into a national program to stabilize prosperity? These questions were answered in part, at least, by Morris E. Leeds of Philadelphia at the joint session of the American Association for Labor Legislation and the manufacturers' bureau of the New Orleans Association of Commerce.

As chairman of the committee on employment stabilization, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Leeds commended his city's example to the New Orleans association. Believing that success of a nation-wide plan to prevent unemployment depended upon city and state co-operation, he said the Philadelphia chamber had organized the main agencies and groups interested in stable business and employment. The following recommendations by the industrial relations committee of that chamber, he said, have recently been adopted by the chamber's executive committee:

1. That an institute for regularization of employment be established.
2. That the system of connecting jobs with workers be improved, through the Philadelphia branch of the State Employment Bureau.
3. That a prosperity reserve for public works be established.
4. That vocational training and guidance be provided in the public schools.
5. That a permanent "committee on the Philadelphia program for combating unemployment" be appointed.
6. That studies of unemployment be pursued.

Mr. Leeds's talk showed clearly how a city can improve its own business conditions while co-operating in President Hoover's proposals to stabilize prosperity. Employers, economists, representatives of labor and others were at the convention to reason together. They heard also an explanation of "The National Public Works Plan" by Otto T. Mallery of Phliadelphia, chairman of the public works committee of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

"No plan put forward for the control and relief of unemployment has had such unanimous support as this one for a 'prosperity reserve' or the long-range planning of public works," said Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the association. "It is good for business as well as the worker." Labor injunctions and equity courts were discussed in a joint session with the Association of American Law Schools.

In a session on "workmen's compensation," the broad social significance of such measures was explained by Edwin E. Witte of the Wisconsin Reference Library. Objection to court administration of the compensation laws was raised by T. A. Wilson, North Carolina industrial commission. He favored a board or commission for that purpose. Other speakers supported this viewpoint.

KING ZOG HOLDS ALBANIAN LORDS UNDER CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1)

ous in their attacks against the protesting members of Parliament and had even gone so far as to warn the removed officials that they might suffer capital punishment if they did not behave. However, he preserved the Cabinet intact.

Thus by this "crisis" the ministers were given a warning and the deputies were allowed to feel that they had some power.

However, this conflict was based on something deeper than personal ambitions and dissatisfaction with administrative officials. Behind it all is a fundamental economic and social issue, namely, the determination of the rich landholders to frustrate the proposed land reform and prevent the expropriation and redistribution of their property.

A sort of feudal system still prevails in Albania and a few old families are in possession of large tracts of land, which they give to poor peasants to cultivate on very hard terms. The heads of these families are the richest and most powerful people in the country. It is they who have always managed affairs and it was from one such family that King Zog came, and he is aware that it will be for the best interests of Albania for the people who cultivate the land to own it. This would increase production, augment general contentment and tend to establish a strong middle-class of citizens attached to a régime of law and order.

Secondly, the King naturally wants to diminish the power and prestige of the only group of people that at present are able to threaten his continued domination. If a large number of fairly prosperous small farmers supplant the "beys" or feudal lords they will serve as a defense of the monarchy and its program since their prosperity will be more or less bound up with it. Thus the throne will be more secure and the country more stable.

In depriving the "beys" of power King Zog will be doing just what all new dynasties acquiring thrones under similar circumstances do. It is a classical historical process.

This change will not be easy, and it will not take place at once. Perhaps the first step will be the introduction of heavy land taxes compelling the "beys" to dispose of their land voluntarily. Other intermediary steps may then follow.

But in any case it is certain that Albania is going to try to follow the examples of Rumania, Jugoslavia, Greece and Czechoslovakia and place her agriculture on a more productive basis better answering the political needs of a modern constitutional state.

Uniform Employment Level Plan Offered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Stabilization of wages by providing continuous employment can be accomplished through a plan actually in operation, according to Alvan MacAuley, president of the Packard Motor Company, who explains that this company maintains a practically uniform level of employment by arbitrarily spreading the anticipated year's production evenly over the 12 months.

One of the greatest responsibilities of an employer is to see that continuous employment is provided, Mr. MacAuley declared. "There is something fundamentally wrong in the plan of the average manufacturer to push production at the time of heavy demand and then, when the demand slackens, to shut down his plant and leave his employees to their own resources," he stated. Every manufacturer whose business will allow it, the Packard chief holds, should regard as a prime essential the creation of a reserve fund that will enable him to keep production on an even keel and carry surplus stock to the periods when there is heavy demand in the market for his goods.

INVENTIONS PUT FIRST IN TREND FROM WARFARE

Millikan Defends Record of Natural Science in World's Welfare

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Natural science and invention are leading mankind in giant strides toward abolition of warfare, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, told members of scores of scientific societies gathered for the association's general session here.

"Every advance made by natural science finds 10 times as many new, peaceful and constructive uses as it finds destructive ones," Dr. Millikan declared, speaking on "The Alleged Sins of Science," and answering the charge that natural science has "multiplied the tools of destruction and made war more horrible."

"In my judgment, war is now in process of being abolished, chiefly by relentless advance of natural science, its most powerful enemy," Dr. Millikan continued. "War has existed in spite of religion, in spite of philosophy, in spite of social ethics of the Golden Rule, since the days of the cave man because, in accordance with the evolutionary philosophy of modern science, it has had survival value.

"It will disappear like the dinosaur when, and only when, the conditions which have given it survival value have disappeared and those conditions are disappearing now primarily because of changes in the world situation being brought about by the growth of modern science."

Dr. Millikan pointed out that although "steel does, indeed, make bayonets, it also makes plowshares and railroads and sewing machines and threshers and a thousand other things whose uses constitute the strongest existing diverter of human energies from the destructive to the peaceful arts."

The influence of natural science, he said, is always to restrain men and to replace panicky emotional actions with informed, rational actions. The great world explosions, including the World War, have been mental, rather than physical, he asserted.

"The machine age has freed, educated and inspired mankind instead of enslaving it," Dr. Millikan said. "No such demand for intelligence was ever made upon so large a fraction of our population as is made today."

The United States is just at the end of an agricultural revolution which has proved that foreign demand no longer can be depended upon to absorb the exportable surplus at prices generally remunerative to the farmer, L. B. Schmidt of Iowa State College told the convention. Mr. Schmidt disagreed with the fundamentals upon which most farm relief measures have been drafted and said, "The prosperity of the farmer depends very largely upon the growth of the domestic, non-agricultural population for the creation of a market which will absorb at profitable prices practically the entire supply of agricultural products."

Higher Goals Set for Law Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Four universities were admitted to membership in the Association of American Law Schools, at its annual convention here.

Two of these, Vanderbilt and the University of Mississippi, were re-elected; Southern Methodist University and the University of Utah are new members.

Uniformity of bar examinations and requirements in the states should be sought. H. Claude Horach, president of the association, told the delegates. Making every law school a good one was declared to be the aim of the association.

Visiting teachers of law were interested in an explanation of Louisiana's civil law code by Henry P. Dart, New Orleans attorney. He described the code as a "survival of the first principles of the civil law of Rome, fertilized by the experience of France and of Louisiana. We have harmonized and are harmonizing our system and will continue that process until we have reached the bedrock of universal law."

The present civil law in Louisiana, he said, is the Napoleonic code modernized and readjusted.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Harriet B. Brown, Hartford, Conn.
Nellie M. Williams, Middletown, Conn.
Mrs. Meta V. Lykes, Asheville, N. C.
F. Eugene Lykes, Asheville, N. C.
Norman R. Lykes, Asheville, N. C.
Harry C. Arthur Jr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

BOOSTER GROUPS URGED TO KEEP PACE WITH CITY

Community Organizations Also Warned to Consider Interurban Relations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—If community organizations are to keep their vitality, leaders in the movement must keep up with the new type of neighborhood, resulting from rapid transportation and large scale real estate developments, the National Community Association was told at a joint meeting here with the community section of the American Sociological Society.

While speakers were divided on the question of whether the neighborhood of the past is disappearing or still flourishing, they agreed that community organizers must make more systematic studies of the communities they are to organize and must take into consideration intercommunity relations more than ever before.

J. F. Steiner, Tulane University, told the meeting that community organization, once measured on the neighborhood, must now develop on a basis of regionalism.

"Social settlements, community centers and similar devices established to prevent the disintegration of the neighborhood no longer occupy the center of the stage," he declared. "The new tendencies are in the direction of regional surveys, the extension of boundaries and the planning of large scale programs adapted to an era of great mobility and rapid transportation."

Those who find it hard to develop neighborhood and community organization will find that they have failed to consider the region as the natural unit, Professor Steiner concluded.

A paper by Clarence Arthur Perry of the Russell Sage Foundation, contended that the local community "is still flourishing vigorously." He advised comprehensive studies of voluntary organizations as preparatory to forming community associations. Real estate developments are bringing together large numbers of people of similar standards into natural groups, he pointed out, suggesting that perhaps the community organizers could give the real estate men aid.

State subsidies for social service in the county should be based on the amount of service the county gives to itself, in the opinion of Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor. "Experience," she declared, "warrants the conclusion that the states should be completely responsible for certain social services and particularly for institutional treatment. The state departments of social welfare should assist in developing the necessary county services and the county unit can more effectively carry out its programs if it conserves and utilizes the community."

FRISCO LINES TO SPEND $24,000,000 IN NEW YEAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In line with the business expansion policy of President Hoover is the announcement that the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company will spend in excess of $24,000,000 during the new year for roadway, new equipment and construction.

This is the largest expenditure ever made in one year by the Frisco lines. More than $2,000,000 is for 175 miles of new 110-pound rails. The separation of 22 grade crossings will be made possible by an appropriation of $500,000.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES $500,000

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Christmas donation of $500,000, presented by John D. Rockefeller Sr., to the Relief and Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention on Christmas Eve, was announced here by Dr. Thomas J. Watts, executive secretary of the board. The new donation increases the total of the Rockefeller gifts to the Southern Baptist Relief and Annuity Board to $1,000,000.

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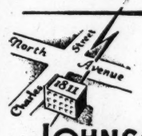

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TELEPHONE GIRL GETS A CHANCE TO AIR TROUBLES

Listening Supervisor, Who Never Scolds, Increases Efficiency

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The farmer and the telephone girl furnished topics for discussion at a joint session of the American Economic Association and the American Farm Economic Association in convention here, in which it was shown that both rural and urban classes are undergoing radical changes through the mechanization of industry.

Under this topic, Elton Mayo of Harvard University told how the unexpected results of a personal study of half a dozen girl workers of the Western Electric Company's Chicago plant led to a complete revision of the company's methods of treating 40,000 workers.

Discussing the same topic from the point of view of agriculture, E. G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Politics, began by reference to the great increase of internal combustion engines, which were displacing horses and relieving the burden on human muscle.

Recapture Old Values

"Power farming," Mr. Nourse pointed out, "has helped to bring very large acreages of land into new or higher agricultural use at a time when we thought the old farm area was about to profit from an increase in its scarcity value. This has been a hard blow to landholders in some of our best agricultural sections, notably older portions of the corn belt.

"There seems to be a tendency toward industrial decentralization and the moving of city workers out into the fringe of the country, made possible by better local transportation agencies. The same process makes it possible for farmers to move up to the fringe of town or along the principal connecting highways where they can get the advantages of better schools and churches, community water supply, fire protection, electric current, and sometimes even gas. It seems possible that the characteristic isolation of American farm life will, as the new technique of farming develops more fully, enable us to recapture the old values of the European village system along with certain new advantages.

"As to the labor and wage situation, it seems clear that mechanization tends to reduce the total quantity of labor, but it is probable that it will tend to raise the level of labor earnings. The closer intermingling of farm and industrial workers with migration of workers in both directions seems certain to bring rates of payment closer to competitive equality."

Supervisor Listens

Mr. Mayo described the experiences of the Western Electric Company in increasing its production through the employment of a "sympathetic listener-supervisor." Merely by putting the selected workers in a room by themselves with a supervisor who based his methods on sympathetic "listening" rather than "talking," he told the delegates, the work of the group increased from 35 to 50 per cent over a period of 2½ years, as much to the surprise and bewilderment of the workers themselves as to the officials of the Western Electric Company, Professor Mayo said. So startling have been the results that the company is recasting its whole system of employment, while, in the view of Professor Mayo, the outcome offers a solution to many of the problems which the mechanization of industry, otherwise known as "mass production," brought in its wake.

The company has formulated a new plan of interviewing each of its 40,000 employees, the speaker continued. The plan has already begun and has "developed as unexpectedly and surprisingly as the original test room experiment." The interviews are kept anonymous and the approach to each individual is conversational and direct. The person interviewed can talk of any topic he chooses for as long as he likes to a trained "listener" provided by the company. Already over 6000 workers have been interviewed, the effect has been an unquestioned improvement of morale in the plant, and a complete revision of the company's method of instructing supervisors.

Summarizing his conclusions, Professor Mayo said that "outside influences" are reflected in production. The method of the supervisor is the single most important "outside influence;" a supervisor who can listen and not talk can almost completely compensate against depressing home influences. Finally, pay incentives do not stimulate production if other working conditions are wrong.

"Mechanization of industry is not in itself harmful," Professor Mayo concluded, "but it is urgently needed that industry should give as much attention to human as it has to material inquiry."

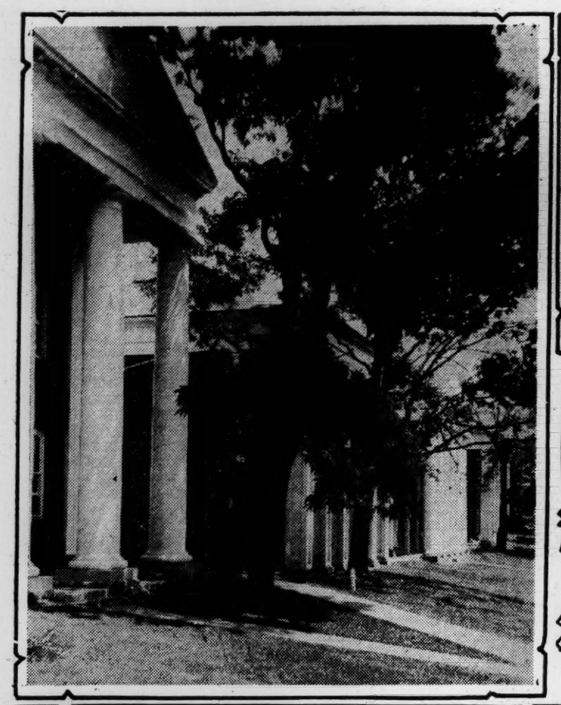
Boxing and Cockfight Ban in Mexico Wanted

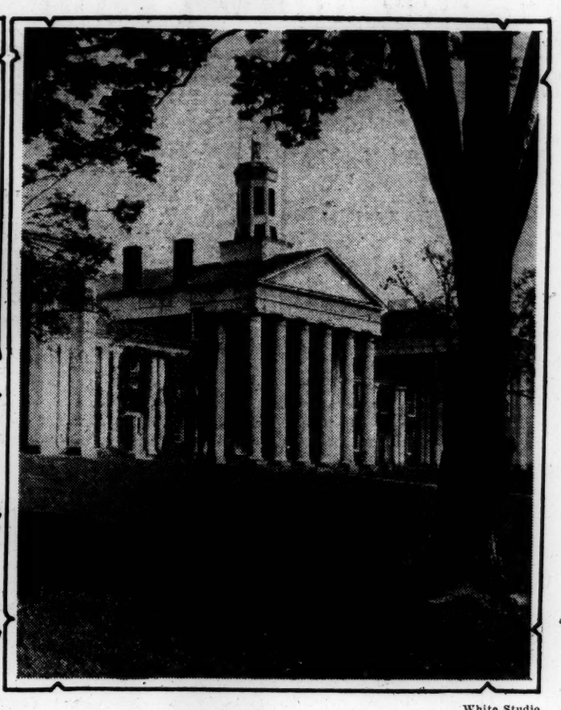
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY — Undaunted by stout opposition and declining to acknowledge defeat, Luis Sotelo Regil, Deputy from Campeche, leader of the anti-bullfight movement in Mexico, now launches another attack to abolish not only bullfighting, but cockfights and prize fighting as well in a public challenge to the authorities to show cause why bullfighting is being allowed in the Federal District and territories. He claims that the decree prohibiting bullfighting, which was made effective for a time after issuance by President Venustiano Carranza in 1919, has never been annulled.

Again exposing a long argument against bullfighting "where one ticket on the bleachers costs more than ordinary workers' wages in three days," Deputy Regil declares that after a personal examination of the records he "strangely enough" found the files where the Carranza decree should be to be missing, but that he was unable to find any trace of any law annulling the original Carranza mandate.

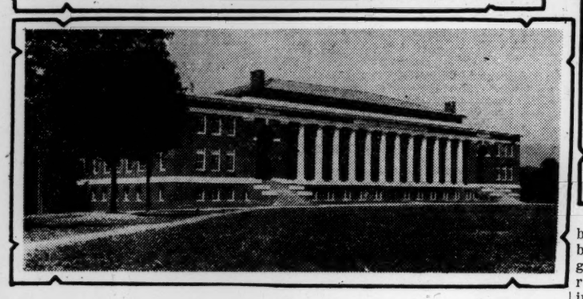
Pillared in Higher Learning, 'Campused' in Honored Traditions





White Studio

Upper Left—Line of Oldest Buildings at Washington and Lee University. Below—The Doremus Memorial Gymnasium. Upper Center—First Home of Robert E. Lee on the Campus. Below—Continuous Walk Behind the Columns of the Oldest Buildings. Right—Washington College Building.



Washington and Lee University Historic and Broad in Endowment

Still Has Annual Income From George Washington's Gift, and Receives Financial Support and Students From Every Part of the Nation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lexington, Va.

AFTER 49 years as an educator, Dr. Henry Louis Smith, sixteenth head of Washington and Lee University, one of the half dozen oldest colleges in America—the institution which George Washington endowed and which, after the Civil War, Gen. Robert E. Lee enlarged and modernized—will retire tomorrow, Dec. 31.

Dr. Smith, president of Washington and Lee since 1912, remained in office till the close of the calendar year at the request of the trustees. For nearly a year the committee, including John W. Davis of New York, has been seeking a successor to President Smith.

This first school in the mountain areas of the first English colony in America was founded by Scotch-Irish immigrants. Spreading over the hills of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, they finally penetrated deep into the valley of the Shenandoah. Bringing the devotion to education and religion they had manifested in Scotland and Ireland, they established 27 years before the Declaration of Independence the direct ancestor of Washington and Lee—Augusta Academy.

Tourists streaming up the Lee Highway through the Shenandoah valley today pass the original site, marked by a bronze tablet, between Staunton and Lexington, Va.

The third principal, the Rev. William Graham, graduate of Princeton, classmate and close friend of "Lighthorse Harry" Lee, secured the incorporation of the new academy in 1782 and became its president. A feeling of the times is seen in the fact that the college was then known as Liberty Hall Academy. Eleven years after its incorporation under the laws of Virginia, a stone building was erected to house it. The walls of this stone building still stand a few hundred feet from the Midland trail as it approaches Lexington from the West. From the ruins, one looks a half-mile away to the present university.

Carved From Log of Wood

On top of Washington College, the central building, begun in 1824, is a large statue of George Washington. This statue was carved from a log of wood by a local cabinet-maker as a purely temporary ornament. But, painted white and today entirely intact, it has become so rich a part of the student tradition that it remains a mark of distinct beauty to the campus and so closely resembles marble that few people today know that it is not.

Three important gifts, all closely connected with the American Revolution, formed the financial foundation upon which, during three-fourths of the nineteenth century, the institution rested.

The first of these was conferred by George Washington. In 1784, in recognition of his services in the Revolution, the Legislature of Virginia presented to General Washington shares in a canal company. Washington refused to accept these for his own benefit, but selected Liberty Hall Academy to receive them. The letter acknowledging this gift by the trustees was preceded by an act of the Virginia Legislature, changing the name of the school to Washington Academy.

This Washington gift still brings to Washington and Lee University an annual income of $3000. By an act of the Legislature in 1813 the name of Washington Academy was changed to Washington College.

After the outbreak of the Civil War, the work of the college was interrupted when nearly all its students under the name, Liberty Hall Volunteers, enlisted in the Confederate Army.

The entire physical plant of the college probably would have been burned had it not been for several women who interceded with Union troops, who occupied the town. These women, the account has it, ran out to Northern officers, who were leading a detachment of soldiers to burn the buildings. Pointing to the statue of Washington on top of the main building, the women explained with the aid of documents from the library that this was Washington's College, that the financial foundation of the school about to be burned had been laid by the fathers of the American Government. Their plea succeeded.

At the close of the war Washington College, without income, borrowed money on the private credit of some of the trustees, repaired the buildings and work of rehabilitation began. Thirty years later the Congress of the United States granted remuneration for damage done by the invading army.

On Aug. 4, 1865, Gen. Robert E Lee was elected president. As he had been excluded from the terms of amnesty in the proclamation of the President of the United States on the 29th of May, 1865, he for some time delayed accepting the appointment, fearing that he might draw a feeling of hostility upon the college.

Lee's property had been confiscated. He had recently refused an offer of an estate and competence in England, the post of commander-in-chief of the Egyptian Army, with rank second only to the khedive himself, and an offer of the presidency of the National Life Insurance Company, at a salary of $50,000 a year, and offers from two southern universities to become their president. He had also declined to write his memoirs for a publishing company, on the ground that it might help to fan hostile embers which he believed should cool as soon as possible.

Lee's One Exception

Washington College, however, General Lee felt, constituted a different opportunity to serve. It was under no church or state domination and it was the institution with which Washington had directly allied himself. "I have led the youth of the South in battle," Lee wrote a friend in 1865. "Now I must lead them in the ways of peace."

On Sept. 18, Lee rode his war horse, Traveler, into Lexington and accepted the presidency of Washington College at a salary of $1500 a year. He was formally inaugurated on Oct. 2, 1865. This position he retained until he passed on, on Oct. 12, 1870. During his administration of five years the growth of the college in numbers and influence was phenomenal.

Four years later, the New York Sun, wondering what this Washington College faculty, composed of one-time Confederate officers, was doing, sent a reporter named Tweed to investigate. This is what Lee was found to be doing:

No military training did this former superintendent of West Point, this soldier, generally considered one of the great generals of all time, bring to Washington College. He strongly disapproved of military education for other than army officers.

"It is a necessity," he said, "for the soldier; it is the worst possible preparation for civil life."

Of the five years which comprised Lee's work as an educator, Dr. Henry Louis Smith says:

"When the long roll is called and his contribution to the uplift of the race is determined, his work in Lexington will outweigh the more transient glories of his military career."

General Lee's work as a college president after Appomattox is not a matter of sentimental generalities. During the first year of General Lee's administration, five new departments of liberal arts were added and the elective system, within prescribed limits, was introduced in place of the ordinary curriculum. And in the next four years, was added instruction in law, engineering, commerce and journalism.

In 1866, through an alliance with Lexington Law School, a "School of Law and Equity" was established as a new division of the College. In the same year the School of Civil and Mining Engineering was organized.

In 1867 was laid the foundation of the present School of Commerce and Business Administration at Washington and Lee. In 1869 a practical and theoretical course in journalism with 50 press scholarships and with laboratory work on the Lexington Gazette, was established to encourage college-trained men to enter journalism as a profession, and as an outgrowth of General Lee's four-year struggle to rebuild the South in the face of propaganda, unfounded opinions, and rumors which showed him the vital need for an enlightened press.

The work in journalism and the work in business administration began the first collegiate instruction of their kind in the world. The four divisions which Lee began—law, commerce, engineering and journalism—are all today functioning at Washington and Lee.

Then Lee's Son

In 1871 the name of Washington College was changed to its present corporate title, "The Washington and Lee University." The same year Gen. G. W. Custis Lee succeeded his father as president of the university, serving till 1896.

To this little town of Lexington, with its two educational institutions—Virginia Military Institute and Lee University—but with less than 4000 inhabitants, came last year—and come every year—more than 60,000 visitors, including representatives of 29 foreign countries, to the Lee Memorial Chapel, facing the main building of the university on the opposite side of the campus.

This chapel in 1867 General Lee helped to build with his own hands. It contains Lee's office, preserved today substantially as he left it. In this chapel, though no longer large enough to accommodate general university assemblies, are held all commencement exercises, literary contests, intercollegiate debates and other smaller functions.

Today all signs of sectionalism have broken down at Washington and Lee. In clientele and administrative affiliation, it is neither a state nor a sectional school. Last year, three-fourths of its enrollment came from beyond the borders of Virginia. Nearly half its student body come from north of the Mason and Dixon line. It is free from either political or ecclesiastical influence. Not a dollar of tax money goes to its support. No church affiliations affect the freedom of its expression.

Its most important endowments comprehend a territory unusually broad: George Peabody's in London, the Doremus gift of $1,800,000 from New York, Cyrus McCormick's from Chicago, Robert Bayley's from New Orleans, the Vincent Bradford Fund from Philadelphia, and the General Custis Lee's donation from Rockbridge County to the memory of his father.

RAILWAY LINE OPENED IN CENTRAL AMERICA

GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—Direct railway communication between the Republic of El Salvador, on the Pacific coast of Central America, and Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, on the Gulf of Mexico, was formally opened when President Pio Romero Bosque of El Salvador and President Lazaro Chacon of Guatemala met at the village of Anguiatu, close to the frontier, and officially inaugurated the new 80-mile line.

The new service gives El Salvador an overland route to the Atlantic Ocean, reducing from seven to 15 days the time required to transport its products to the North and European markets.

Will Americans Annex Britain? Not at All Unlikely, Thinks G. B. S.

Has Happened Financially Already, Mr. Shaw Tells Group of Students From United States—Typical Yankee Hard to Find, He Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — G. Bernard Shaw, coaxed out of his busy intellectual seclusion by a party of 74 American professors and students on a world tour, has paid them the extraordinary compliment of submitting to their request for an "interview." He broke all precedents, as usual, by coming to see them at a London hotel. The dramatist, upon leaving the hotel, said the students "peppered" him with questions it would take him three years to answer.

"It's no use talking to anyone," he said when asked to make a speech, "unless it is about something they want to know. I've got nothing to say. For the last 50 years I've been saying the same things over and over again; my cards are on the table. What I want to know is what you are thinking about; I want to know what is behind the extraordinary way America 'carries on.' I want to get something from you."

The fusillade then began.

"Is there any real hope of civilizing the American race?" Mr. Shaw was asked.

Americans Are Changing

"Well, I don't know," he replied. "You appear extraordinarily barbarous to us, but of course we are quite aware that you regard us as extremely backward. I think there is every likelihood of America reverting to tribal life. You are such predatory people. I think it is quite possible that you will return to feathers, tomahawks, wigwams and squaws. Of course, in this country we realized after the war that America had become the center of the world while we have fallen into the background. We cannot help wondering whether we, the flower of civilization, are to be vanquished by these barbarians, the Americans, as the ancient Greeks were by the Romans."

There is no doubt Americans are changing, said Mr. Shaw.

"I can remember when the typical American was a long, slim figure like Uncle Sam, but when we came to look for him for my play, 'The Apple Cart,' we had difficulty in finding such a man. The American is changing his figure; he is changing his face and he is changing his complexion—it will probably get redder and redder. I don't know where you are going. You want to get rich as quickly as you can and you treat your women as if they were squaws. You believe in the 'he-man' who lets his wife stay at home. The world is looking on at you.

"When we went to war and we found we couldn't afford it, we had to borrow of you and then America became the center of the world. In this new play of mine, an American comes in and denies that America has annexed the British Empire. The English think it is an enormous joke; it does not occur to them that it is a possible proposition; that it has happened financially already! Well, you may annex us but I wish you joy of your bargain if you do.

Warmakers Discouraged

Mr. Shaw, in his allusion to the MacDonald-Hoover conversations and world peace, said: "A generation that has seen a war never wants to see another. There is one reason why I don't think we shall easily go to war again—we are frightfully afraid of it. The men who make war—the diplomatists and gentlemen like that—used to set great store by the heroism of dying for your country; it is a great thing when the dying is done by someone else. But now the diplomatist is in as much danger as anyone else. All the glamor is off war; people know what it is, and I think they will all be careful. I'm only sanguine, however. The Englishman is a quarrelsome animal. I have been trying not to quarrel all my life. And if there isn't going to be any fighting, you will have to be careful about it; we all shall have to be careful."

"What is your opinion of Mr. MacDonald's visit to America and the disarmament proposals?"

"I don't attach very much importance to all this talk about peace among peoples, except that when I hear people talking about the impossibility of war between England and America, I can almost hear the guns going off. Englishmen and Americans are a sort of relatives and, as we know, there are no people like relatives for quarrelling. As long as I hear about your mayors attacking King George and so on and Englishmen talking about these 'intolerable' Americans, I feel everything is quite all right. It is when both sides will not say a word for fear of offending the other that I feel sure war is on the way."

No Need to See America

Mr. Shaw was asked whether he would sometime go to America so that he could change his opinion of the "barbarians," to which he replied blandly:

"Why should I, when all the Americans worth talking to come over here to see me?"

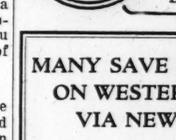
"Is the Labor Party going to improve Britain as much as it is hoped?" was another question.

"It is rather early yet to talk about what the Labor Party has done or is going to do. The Labor Party is being driven by a current that all the other parties are feeling too. A reconstruction of the state, such as I should like, is quite as likely to be undertaken by the Conservative Party as by the Labor Party. Parties are put into power for saying they will do or not do something, but once they are in power they usually do the very thing they say they would never do."

The students, young men and women from various American colleges and universities, represented all sections of the community. There were in the group of interrogators girl stenographers who had saved up the $3000 for the tour of 26 countries, a boy of 16 years who possesses three airplanes of his own and girls studying to be lawyers, sociologists and teachers.

TURKISH LEGATION PROPOSED

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Proposals of the Turkish Government for establishment of a Legation in Santiago have been received from Hector Bionés Luco, Chilean Chargé d'Affairs at Angora.



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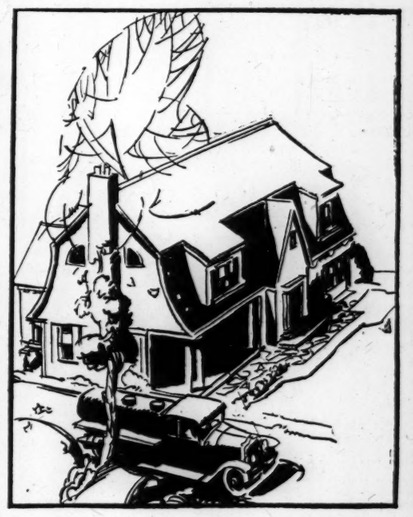

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STANFORD TEAM DOWNS CADETS

Smalling, Cardinal Fullback, Stars as His Team Defeats Army 34 to 13

STANFORD STADIUM, Palo Alto, Calif. (AP)—More than 70,000 spectators assembled in its big stadium, saw a great Stanford varsity football team beat down the stubborn defensive of the United States Military Academy eleven and defeat the Soldiers by a 34-to-13 score Saturday, their most decisive beating of the year.

Outrushed, outpassed and with their all-America halfback star, Christian K. Cagle '30, guarded as closely as 11 charging opponents can guard one man, the Cadets were overwhelmed by a Stanford offensive that rose to new and brilliant heights for 1929.

Strong surging power, generated from the dazzling reverses and fake reverses that Coach Glenn S. Warner had fashioned for his current gridiron machine, spelled the defeat of the Military Academy squad that barely lost to the University of Notre Dame eleven 7 to 0, a few weeks ago. Two final periods saw the Cadets fall back under the attack of the cardinal and white-jerseyed team, that finished its regular season in a four-way tie for the Pacific Coast Conference championship.

Cadet Defense Falters

In the last two quarters, Stanford went over for three touchdowns. The first half ended, 14 to 13, with the Cadets on the short end, but in the closing sessions its line was pierced and its defense battered down before the tremendous reserve strength that came on to the field for Stanford.

A fumble by Cagle in the third period started the drive for points that saw Stanford pull away from its eastern rival. On his own 17-yard line he dropped the ball and J. L. Driscoll '30 Cardinal guard, recovered. Four powerful lunges at the Cadets' forward wall by C. O. Smalling '30, fullback, brought a touchdown. The try for point from placement was wide, but Stanford held a 20-to-13 lead.

With their opponents on the run the Cardinals went over for two more touchdowns in the last quarter, plunging through for yardage almost as they pleased. Each drive was from near midfield. Once Smalling went over and the last time Herbert Fleischhacker Jr. '30 carried the ball over.

Smalling Is Star

The big post-season crowd filled the stands to watch the performances of Cagle, but it stayed to see an amazing individual feat of football by one of the sons of Stanford—Smalling. Here, there, everywhere, the Cardinal fullback closed his college career such as few other gridiron heroes have done here in many years.

In 28 plunges at the line Smalling forced his way for a total of 149 yards. His three touchdowns already have been noted. Cagle, in the 11 times he lugged the ball, chalked up a total of 50 yards.

Thus intersectional honors were claimed for a second successive year by those who wear the cardinal and white. One year ago this month, Stanford defeated the Military Academy 26 to 0 in New York City.

STANFORD		WEST POINT
Preston	le	Messinger, Malloy
Thompson	lt	Perry
Driscoll	lg	Hillsinger
Taylor, c	c	Miller
Bardin	rg	Humber, Suarez
Tandy	rt	Price
Capt. Muller	re	Carlmark
Fleischhacker	qb	Carver
Frentrup	lhb	Hutchinson
Rothert	fb	Capt. Cagle

Score—Stanford 34, Army 13. Touchdowns—Murrel, Fleischhacker 2, Hutchinson, Smalling 3. Points after touchdowns—Hutchinson, Moffatt 2. Safety touchdown—Murrel (by Miller). Referee—Herbert Dana. (Nebraska). Umpire—Thomas Loutitt (Portland). Field judge—William Mulligan (Gonzaga). Linesman—Thomas Fitzpatrick (Utah).

DOMINION RIFLE TITLE GOES TO MANITOBA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FREDERICTON, N. B. — Recent returns made by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, show that the University of New Brunswick has placed third in Canada in a competition between rifle teams of Canadian universities, as conducted by the D. C. R. A. Six colleges competed in the series to determine the Dominion Intercollegiate rifle title.

The University of Manitoba won the trophy with 764 points, second place being won by the University of McGill, of Montreal. The latter's sharpshooters scored but two points less than the Winnipeg team, having 762. The U. N. B. in third place, scored 748.

The only woman representative who took part in the tournament over the entire Dominion, was Miss Mavis Downey, of the U. N. B., who lives in Torryburn, St. John, N. B. She tallied 90 points out of a 105 possible.

MILLERS NOW LEAD ASSOCIATION RACE

Defeat Tulsa 5 to 1—Kansas City and St. Paul Tie

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Minneapolis	8	2	6	35	28	18
Tulsa	5	6	3	23	20	16
St. Louis	6	3	5	32	35	15
Duluth	4	7	5	25	27	15
Kansas City	5	5	6	22	20	15
St. Paul	4	5	7	22	29	13

RESULT SATURDAY

Minneapolis 5, Tulsa 1.

RESULT SUNDAY

St. Paul 0, Kansas City 0 (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis defeated Tulsa by a 5-to-1 score here Saturday night to attain first place in the American Hockey Association. The victors opened the scoring in the first period and returned in the second to turn what started as a close struggle into a rout with four goals. Tulsa's five-man offensive netted a lone goal in the last period.

Bostrom rushed to beat McCusker for the opening score in the first three minutes of play and the remainder of the period was close but scoreless. A backhanded shot from close in by S. Adams gained the second Minneapolis goal at the two-minute mark in the second period. In the ninth minute Stuart stickhandled through the entire Tulsa team to feint McCusker out of the net for the third goal. With the whole Tulsa team on the attack Stuart and S. Adams teamed in a rush that gave McCusker no chance to stop the latter's shot at 13 minutes and at the three-quarter mark Denny outskated the southerners for the fifth score. Trapp took a pass from Metcalfe for Tulsa's goal midway in the final period. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS		TULSA
S. Adams, Crawford	lw	Wakeford, Marker
Denneny, Depaul	c.c.	Sheppard, Moffatt
Stuart, Gordon	rw.lw	Metcalfe, Johnson
Bostrom, C. Adams	ld	Coutu
	rd	Trapp, Williams
Coutu	rd	Graham, Moran
Timmins	g	McCusker

Score—Minneapolis 5, Tulsa 1. Goals—S. Adams 2, Bostrom, Stuart, Denneny for Minneapolis; Trapp for Tulsa. Assists—Stuart for Minneapolis, Metcalfe for Tulsa. Referee—Helmer Grenner, Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul and Kansas City played their second consecutive scoreless tie in an American Hockey Association game here Sunday afternoon. The division of points placed Kansas City in a three-cornered tie with Duluth and St. Louis for third place and tightened the league race by elevating St. Paul to within five points of the league-leading Minneapolis team.

Thawing temperature made the ice slow and gave the advantage to the goalers, Byrne finding it particularly helpful as the St. Paul team maintained distinct dominance in territorial play. The summary:

ST. PAUL		KANSAS CITY
Rennie, Conroy	lw	
	rw	McCormick, Dunfield
Des Jardins, Romnes	c	
	c	Campbell, Mitchell
Wilson, Morrison, Thorsteinson	rw	
	lw	Ranger, Scott
Goheen, ld	rd	Halderson, Munro
Mulligan, Borland, rd	ld	McLeod
Stark, g	g	Byrne

Score—St. Paul 0, Kansas City 0. Referee—Chambers, Minneapolis. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

PENNSYLVANIA M. C. CADETS WIN AT POLO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The reorganized indoor polo team of the Pennsylvania Military College showed brilliant polo in capturing the second game of the Metropolitan championship of the Indoor Polo Association, on Saturday, the first played at Squadron A Armory. In receipt of two goals handicap, the Cadets defeated a strong Class A team of Squadron A, 13 to 7.

Under the new arrangement of the team, Harry H. Teitle, formery on Manlius School, shared the No. 1 position with H. B. Redmund, the latter playing in the first and third chukkers, while John Pickering, former No. 1, dropped back a place. This proved most effective, as Teitle scored six goals, and Redmond 3.

The next game in the series, the only ones scheduled for midweek, will be played on Tuesday, with Squadron A encountering the team of 101st Cavalry, of Brooklyn. The summary:

PA. M COLLEGE	SQUADRON A.
No. 1—H. B. Redmond, H. H. Teitle	T. M. Bancroft
No. 2—John Pickering	William H. Jackson
Back—W. H. Nichols	F. A. Victor

Score—Pennsylvania Military College 13, Squadron A 7. Goals—Teitle 6, Redmond 3, Nichols 3, by handicap 2 for P. M. C.; Jackson 4, Bancroft 2, Victor 2, for Squadron A. Fouls—Nicholls 2, against P. M. C.; Victor 2, against Squadron A. Referee—Thomas Brady, Squadron A. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

BUFFALO NOW LEADING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT ERIE—By defeating the sixth-place Hamilton Tigers, 2 to 1, in an overtime game on Saturday night, the Buffalo Bisons took the lead in the International Hockey League. The winners scored in the second period and the losers in the third.

JUNIOR TENNIS NEAR FINALS

Jacobs, Frame, Richardson Are Among Successful U. S. Title Aspirants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—William Jacobs of Baltimore City College, continued his triumphant career in the United States junior indoor tennis championship, at the top of the draw, on Saturday, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, while Donald M. Frame of Harvard University, was equally successful at the foot of the list.

John M. Richardson of Dartmouth College, scored an unexpected victory over Sidney Seligson of New York University, who had been seeded second in the draw, defeating him for entry into the quarterfinals, after a hard-fought struggle, 6—8, 7—5, 6—4. The other brackets were filled as expected, with Edwin H. Luchs of the University of Pennsylvania, who will be the next opponent of Jacobs, Aaron Miller, also of Baltimore, Jack Laimbeer of Garden City, Sheldon Morganstern of the College of the City of New York; and E. Raymond Donovan of Fordham Preparatory School, who is to oppose Frame today.

In the boys' singles, the two leaders, Frank Parker of Milwaukee, and Mark Hecht of DeWitt Clinton High School, New York, are having no trouble at all with their opponents, Parker having lost three games in his three matches, while Hecht has lost only two. Bernard Friedman, the representative of West Philadelphia High School, has also showed well, and is likely to test the skill of Parker when they meet today for entry into the semifinals. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR JUNIOR SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round

William Jacobs, Baltimore City College, defeated H. K. Goldberg, Johns Hopkins University, 7—5, 6—3.

Sheldon Morganstern, City College, defeated Richard Downing, West Side Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—1.

E. R. Donovan, Fordham Prep., defeated Ralph G. Wolf, Evander Childs High School, 6—3, 7—5.

Donald M. Frame, Harvard, defeated Hugh Lynch, Pingry School, 6—1, 6—2.

John M. Richardson, Dartmouth, defeated Sidney Seligson, New York University, 6—8, 7—5, 6—4.

Edwin H. Luchs, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Walter Rothschild, New Rochelle High School, 6—2, 6—4.

Aaron Miller, Clifton Club, Baltimore, defeated Alfred Oshinsky, De Witt Clinton High School, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.

Jack Laimbeer, St. Paul's School, defeated G. A. Harris Jr., Horace Mann, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4.

UNITED STATES BOYS SINGLES—Third Round

Mark Hecht, De Witt Clinton High School, defeated Jack Lobell, Far Rockaway High School, 6—0, 6—0.

John Nogrady, Crystal Gardens Club, defeated Alfred Alter, Theodore Roosevelt High School, 5—7, 8—6, 6—1.

J. N. Anderson Jr., Stevens Prep, defeated Alfred Jarvis, Hackley School, 6—3, 9—7.

Joseph Abrams, New York, defeated Richard Rosenthal, Brooklyn Technical High School, 6—2, 6—0.

Frank Parker, Milwaukee Country Day School, defeated Stanley Mindlin, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Bernard Friedman, West Philadelphia High School, defeated James Spalding, Bronxville, 6—1, 6—1.

William Zimmerman, New Utrecht High School, defeated Manning Levine, Morris High School, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Giles Verstraaten, McBurney School, defeated Daniel Freedman, Theodore Roosevelt High School, 6—4, 6—0.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—First Round

R. H. Chase and H. W. Rigby defeated W. C. Coleman and S. B. Davis, 6—0, 6—4.

Lawrence Palitz and Alfred Oshinsky defeated Arthur Stein and Charles Sorentrue, 4—6, 9—7, 8—6.

William Jacobs and Emanuel Farber defeated Albert Hain and William Weldon, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

Sidney Seligson and Sheldon Morganstern defeated Aaron Miller and H. K. Goldberg, 7—5, 6—2.

E. H. Luchs and C. T. French defeated John Talbot and Richards, 6—4, 7—9, 6—2.

Lawner and Lenderbaum defeated William Newmann and Norman Bender, 6—3, 6—2.

Labensky and Cohen defeated Robert Jonas and John Nogrady, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4.

William Jacobs and Emanuel Farber defeated W. M. Streicher and S. S. Young, 6—1, 6—4.

Nathaniel Rogg and Emanuel Klauser defeated John Ritz and Irvine Gould, 6—2, 6—4.

BOYS' DOUBLES—First Round

Sumner Rodman and Alfred Reiss defeated A. W. Hepner and Emanuel Morris, 6—1, 6—4.

George Beban Jr. and Mirke defeated R. A. Low and S. M. Low, 6—3, 6—3.

David Rosen and James Shields defeated Richard Rosenthal and David Frankel, 6—1, 6—2.

Mark Hecht and Bernard Friedman defeated Fred Kaplan and Benjamin Kalb, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round

William Zimmerman and Howard Kahn defeated Philip Walkley and Jack Salter, 6—0, 6—4.

J. N. Anderson Jr. and Herbert Hefter defeated Edwin Ashton and Faber, 6—1, 6—1.

Joseph Abrams and Emanuel Friedman defeated Jack Exton and Donald Mietz, 6—2, 6—1.

Oakland Defeats Los Angeles, 11 to 1

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Oakland	7	2	4	38	21	16
San Francisco	5	3	5	38	36	13
Hollywood	4	3	5	27	28	11
Los Angeles	4	2	6	30	48	10

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — The poorest display of hockey of the season, Dec. 23, was a 11-to-1 defeat of Los Angeles on its ice by the Oakland Sheiks. Thomas Murray, usually a very reliable goalie, allowed more pucks to enter his net than ever before in the five years history of the California Hockey League. Vokes led the visitors with three goals, Saundercook, Miller, Alex, Cook and George Giroux each scoring two.

The same evening at San Francisco the Tigers defeated Hollywood, 3 to 2, in a bristling contest. Off to an early lead by Arthur Giroux's goal in the opening period, the Tigers were outplayed and out-scored in the second, when Daniel Carrigan and Maher registered for the Millionaires. The third period reversed matters when Giroux scored his second goal, followed by a neat around-the-net goal by Kwasnie. Leo Cook earned assists on each of the Tigers' three goals.

Hollywood showed improved form on Dec. 26 by defeating Oakland at the latters' arena, 5 to 4, in overtime. O'Connell was the star, scoring the winning goal 10 seconds before the final bell. He also scored in the second period on a dash the length of the rink, through the entire Oakland team, even after a tumble en route. Incidentally they were his first two goals of the season.

The Los Angeles Richfields awoke to new laurels Dec. 26, surprising every one by scoring two goals, and preventing the aggressive San Francisco Tigers from scoring at all. Much action was prevalent in the first period when the Oilers led with Guy Pool's goal assisted by Lawrence. The second period was all but finished when Nichols drew out Goalie Broadfoot and scored from his own rebound. The winners maintained a five-man defense thereafter, which the Tigers were unable to penetrate though they kept up a furious attack, Murray being compelled to make 45 saves. Los Angeles has signed Vaughn, goalie, of last years' St. Louis Flyers.

Arthur Giroux of San Francisco leads the league in scoring with 19 points, followed by Alex Cook of Oakland, with 13, Guy Pool, Los Angeles, and George Giroux, Oakland with 11 each, Kwasnie, San Francisco and Wilson, Los Angeles, are next with 10 each.

ATHLETIC SUMMARY AT YALE

NEW HAVEN (AP)—Yale University athletic teams participated in 319 events during 1929, winning 222 and losing 91. Six events resulted in ties. The official athletic summary, made public Saturday by the Yale University Athletic Association, showed that Yale won 10 events and lost six with Harvard University, and won 11 and lost seven with Princeton University. Yale lost only one out of five major games played with Harvard and Princeton each. It lost to Harvard in football and to Princeton in baseball. Three intercollegiate championships were annexed by the Elis during the year—hockey, swimming and fencing—while Yale's golf team finished in first place in the golf intercollegiate league.

CHICAGO MATMEN WIN MOST BOUTS

Capture Six of Eight Events in Wrestling Meet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Wrestlers from University of Chicago won six of the eight individual wrestling championships decided here Saturday night in the first annual national college invitation tournament held at the University's Bartlett Gymnasium. Other winners were from Northwestern University and Morton Junior College.

Five falls featured the finals of the tourney, which was held to provide competition at a season when there are no other meets to keep the college mat aspirants in condition. Another quck fall was recorded by F. W. Louis '32 of Chicago, who won his preliminary bout Friday in less than a minute. Louis defeated Harry Shriman '30 of Northwestern at 115 pounds in 1m. 13s., with a double wristlock. Shriman practically threw himself by his efforts to escape the hold.

With a half Nelson and a bar arm, J. R. Smatlack '32 of Morton, won an interesting bout at 175 pounds from Walter Yates '32 of Chicago in 5m. 50s. C. P. Anderson '32 of Northwestern defeated Joseph Barbera '32 of Chicago, by a decision after 5m. 17s. of wrestling. To speed the program decisions were awarded after one contestant had built up an advantage of more than half of the 10 minutes to which the bouts were limited, provided the man underneath showed evidence of tiring. The summary:

FIRST NATIONAL COLLEGE INVITATION WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Finals

115-Pound Class—F. W. Louis '32, Chicago, defeated Harry Shriman '30, Northwestern, by fall. Time—1m. 13s.

125-Pound Class—Capt. A. P. Winning '30, Chicago, defeated Julian Kraman '32, Northwestern, by fall. Time—5m. 38s.

135-Pound Class—R. R. Jorgenson '32, Chicago, defeated C. G. Himan '30, Chicago, by decision. Time—8m. 38s.

145-Pound Class—W. W. Dyer '32, Chicago, defeated Robert Garrigan '32, Northwestern, by decision. Time—8m. 30s.

155-Pound Class—C. P. Anderson '32, Northwestern, defeated Joseph Barbera '32, Chicago, by decision. Time—5m. 17s.

165-Pound Class—E. E. Busse '32, Chicago, defeated Howard Willett Jr. '31, Chicago, by fall. Time—7m. 40s.

175-Pound Class—J. R. Smatlack '32, Morton, defeated Walter Yates '32, Chicago, by fall.—Time—5m. 50s.

Heavyweight Class—M. J. Sonderby '30, Chicago, defeated H. F. Kroesen '32, Chicago, by fall. Time—7m. 30s.

WOMEN'S COMPETITION ENDS

LAKE PLACID CLUB, N. Y.—The opening feature of College Week sports, now being celebrated for the eighth year at Lake Placid Club, the women's winter sports competition, consisting of six ski, skate and snowshoe contests, closed Saturday. The MacLay Trophy went for the second time to Miss Helen L. Taylor of Bryn Mawr, with a total of 15 points. Only a half point behind was Miss Louise Adams of Wellesley. Miss Vera Warbasse, Packer, was third, with 12½, and Miss Mary B. Kuhn, Pittsburgh, fourth, with eight.

EASTERN LEAGUE ELECTS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—William E. Carey of Springfield was elected president of the Eastern League for one year at a meeting of the club owners here on Saturday. Carey succeeds Herman J. Weisman of Waterbury, resigned. April 23 was set as opening day for the league, which will contine until Sept. 14. The split season plan will be tried.

Harvard Chess Team Retains the Stephens-Belden Trophy

H.-Y.-P.-W. P. CHESS LEAGUE STANDING

College	W	D	L	Pts
Harvard	12	0	4	12
Princeton	7½	0	8½	7½
Yale	4½	0	11½	4½

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

Player, class and college	W	L	Pts
W. A. Robertson '33, Harv.	4	0	4
J. M. Miller Jr. '31S, Yale	2½	1½	2½
M. C. Stark '33, Harvard	3	1	3
DeW. A. Stern '32, Prince'n	2	2	2
D. C. Forbes '32, Princeton	3	1	3
J. H. Koch Jr. '32, Princeton	2	2	2
Alex. Saron '31, Harvard	3	1	3
G. D. Knopf '31S, Yale	1	3	1
E. B. Smullyan '32, Harv.	2	2	2
R. K. Farnham '32, Prin'on	½	3½	½
O. R. Grace '30, Yale	3	1	3
J. F. Durand Jr. '32S, Yale	0	4	0

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Another clean sweep in the fourth round of the annual intercollegiate chess championship series with Yale and Princeton, gave the team of Harvard University another leg on the Stephens-Belden Trophy, on Saturday at the Marshall Chess Club. Alex Saron '31, Martin C. Stark '33, William A. Robertson '33, and Emile B. Smullyan '32, were the team, and their final score was 12—4. Robertson made a clean sweep, with Saron losing in the first round, Stark in the second, while Smullyan defaulted one match and lost another, the latter in the first round.

Princeton University, leader after the first two rounds, was second, with 7½ to 8½, as represented by four sophomores, R. K. Farnham, De Witt A. Stern, D. C. Forbes, and J. H. Koch, all of 1932. Forbes scored three victories, Stern and Koch two each, while the best that Farnham, number one, could do was a draw.

Yale was a poor third, with only one of its players, J. M. Miller Jr. '31S, scoring with any consistency. Its total was 4½ to 11½, with Miller contributing two wins and the draw to the total. O. R. Grace '30, and George D. Knopf '31, won one each, while J. F. Durand Jr. '32S, on the fourth board, failed in all four games.

The results of the final round were as follows:

Board	White		Black		Openings
1	M. C. Stark '33, H.	1	J. M. Miller '31,	0	Q. G. declined
2	DeW. A. Stern '32, P.	0	Alex. Saron '31, H.	1	Sicilian defense
3	O. R. Grace '30, Y.	1	R. K. Farnham '32, P.	0	French defense
4	G. D. Knopf '31S, Y.	0	E. B. Smullyan '32, H.	1	Ruy Lopez
5	W. A. Robertson '33, H.	1	J. H. Koch Jr. '32, P.	0	Q. G. declined
6	D. C. Forbes '32, P.	1	J. F. Durand Jr. '32S, Y.	0	Sicilian defense

LEONARD STARTING HOCKEY DOWN SOUTH

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Announcement that he had virtually completed arrangements for the organization of a four-club professional ice hockey league with teams in Dallas, Fort Worth, Tulsa and Oklahoma City, was made here today by Benjamin Leonard. Leonard expects to have active charge of the Dallas club and an agent in charge of the Fort Worth member.

All that remains to complete the circuit, he said, is for Tulsa—already in the American Hockey Association, to agree to place another team in his loop. Leonard intends to import competent coaches for his two Texas teams and to bring in promising young stars from independent and school championship clubs in Canada to form the personnel of the teams. He is anxious to develop talent for the Pittsburgh, Pa., team in the National Hockey League, in which he is a stockholder.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULT

Stanford 34, West Point 13.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

NEW AMSTERDAM, W. 42 St. Mat. Sat. Erlanger, Dillingham & Ziegfeld, Mg. Dirs. Evs. 8:30. 462 SEATS $1. Mts. Wed. & Sat. [LAST WEEK] William Gillette in his farewell to the stage as "Sherlock Holmes" Final Performance Sat. Eve., Jan. 4. Dir. A. L. ERLANGER & GEO. C. TYLER

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'y. Evs. 8:50. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30. WM. HODGE in INSPECTOR KENNEDY By MILTON HERBERT GROPPER and EDNA SHERRY

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ERLANGER'S W. 44 St. Dir. A. L. Erlanger Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MRS. FISKE in the new comedy "LADIES OF THE JURY"

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8:50 Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:30 GEORGE M. COHAN'S GAMBLING LAST WEEK Absorbing, Thrilling—A Cohan Masterpiece!

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A Theatre Guild Production METEOR GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Sat., New Year's & Thurs.

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Defeat Canadiens—Maroons Now Lead Canadian Group Standing

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	15	0	2	70	44	30
Chicago	9	2	6	56	44	20
N. Y. Rangers	9	1	6	60	49	19
Detroit	6	1	10	53	64	13
Pittsburgh	3	1	12	46	66	7
Canadian Division						
Montreal	10	1	6	65	46	21
Canadiens	8	4	5	59	51	20
Ottawa	6	3	7	57	54	15
Toronto	6	1	10	48	65	13
N. Y. Americans	4	0	12	37	68	8

RESULTS SATURDAY

Rangers 3, Ottawa 1.
Boston 3, Canadiens 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Americans 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Montreal 6, Detroit 2.
Toronto 4, Chicago 3.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—For the second time this season the Boston Bruins defeated the Canadiens in a meeting of the group leaders in a National Hockey League fixture here on Saturday and the final score of 3 to 2 does not give a correct indication of the superiority of the visitors. The Canadiens had a margin in speed and at times had the better of the checking, but they failed to show the scoring ability around goal and the attackers found difficulty in breaking through the Hitchman-Shore defense to close in on Thompson. At the other end the Bruins, particularly the Weiland-Clapper-Gainor combination, worked in on Hainsworth who was forced to make many brilliant saves at close range.

The Bruins scored a goal in each of the first and second periods but were outscored, 2 to 1, in the third when S. Mantha scored the third and fifth goals of the game to cut the winners' majority to one goal on each occasion. Shore, Hitchman, Weiland, Clapper and Gainor were the best for the Bruins, while Sylvio Mantha, Morenz and Lepine were the pick of the Canadiens. The summary:

BOSTON		CANADIENS
Galbraith, Gainor, lw		MacKay, lw
	rw,	Wasnie, Larochelle
Barry, Weiland, Carson, c		
	c,	Morenz, Lepine
Oliver, Clapper, Owen, rw		
	lw,	Jollat, Mondou, G. Mantha
Shore, Owen, ld		rd, S. Mantha, McCaffrey
Fitchman, Owen, rd		ld, Burke, Leduc
Thompson, g		g, Hainsworth

Score—Boston 3, Canadiens 2. Goals—Weiland, Gainor, Clapper for Boston; S. Mantha 2 for Canadiens. Assists—Weiland, Gainor for Boston. Referees—Alex. Romeril, Toronto, and Gerald Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Maple Leafs from Toronto, fooled the Chicago Black Hawks goalie four times to win a 4-to-3 victory in the National Hockey League race here last night. Some 10,000 spectators saw the Hawks take nearly twice as many shots as the visitors, but Chabot, goalie, proved an effective barrier. Chicago pass receivers in front of the net were seldom alert. Slow play featured the first period, but Toronto speeded up in the second. First Blair skated down the right wing all alone and gave Goalie Gardiner a flat angle shot that bounced off of his chest into the net. Three minutes later Day repeated this performance for another goal. Then Gottselig scored for Chicago. Each team counted once more in the period.

Gottselig tied the score for Chicago with a goal unassisted after six minutes of the third period. Five minutes later Conacher took a pass from Primeau and fooled Gardiner again. The Hawks in the last few minutes of play sent everybody except the goalie into the offensive zone, but in vain. Chabot made 43 stops, Gardiner 24 The summary:

TORONTO		CHICAGO
Jackson, Cotton, Cox, lw		
	rw,	Ingram, March, Couture
Primeau, Blair, Pettinger, c		
	c,	Cook, Ripley, Somers
Conacher, Bailey, rw		
	lw,	Burns, Arbour, Gottselig
A. Smith, Day, ld		
	rd,	Wentworth, Dutkowski
Duncan, Horner, rd		ld, Taylor, Abel
Chabot, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Toronto 4, Chicago 3. Goals—Blair, Day, Jackson, Conacher for Toronto; Gottselig 2, Cook for Chicago. Assists—Primeau 2 for Toronto; Wentworth and Ingram for Chicago. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and J. A. O. Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The New York Americans added another victory to their list Sunday when they defeated the Pittsburghs, in the other section of the National Hockey League, by a score of 3 to 2.

The Americans ran up a lead with two goals in the first session, when Riese made a rush and Holmes took the pass, and later when the Himes-to-McVeigh combination made another. Pittsburgh tied the score in the second when Jarvis took a pass from Darragh and Briden sent in a long shot. Then Boyd gave the locals the victory when he drove in on Miller, and jumping over the prostrate goalie snatched the puck out from under him, and put in the winning goal. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS		PITTSBURGH
Sheppard, Massecar, Burmister, lw		
	rw,	Darragh, White
Himes, Holmes, c		c, Lowrey, Manners
McVeigh, Boyd, Patterson, rw		
	lw,	Jarvis, Briden
Conacher, Brydges, Simpson, ld		rd, Smith
Simpson, Reise, rd		ld, Fraser
Grant, g		g, Miller

Score—N. Y. Americans 3, Pittsburgh 2. Goals—Holmes, McVeigh, Boyd for Americans; Jarvis, Briden for Pittsburgh. Assists—Reise, Himes for Americans; Darragh for Pittsburgh. Referees—W. B. Bell and G. T. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Introducing National Hockey League play to Atlantic City, the New York Rangers defeated the Ottawa Senators, 3 to 1, here Saturday night. It was a regular league contest between the teams. With F. Cook, regular left winger, left at home, a series of makeshift front lines performed well for the Rangers. Led by Boucher, who scored the opening goal and passed to Thompson for the second, the Rangers scored once in each period and seldom were in difficulty.

The Senator defense pair, Smith and Clancy, were the leaders of the Ottawa team both on the attack and defense. Clancy scored the only Senator goal. The summary:

RANGERS		OTTAWA
Thompson, Murdock, lw		
	rw,	Finnigan, Gagne
Boucher, Keeling, c		c, Lamb, Nighbor
W. Cook, Vail, Foster, rw		
	lw,	H. Kilrea, Touhey, Gagne
Johnson, Goldsworthy, ld		
	rd,	Clancy, Shields
Bourgeault, Heximer, rd		ld, Smith, Connor
Roach, g		g, Connell

Score—N. Y. Rangers 3, Ottawa 1. Goals—Boucher, Thompson, Goldsworthy Rangers. Referees— W. B. Bell and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Montreal Maroons put an end to Detroit's long string of successes on Olympia ice by downing them here Sunday night 6 to 2. It was the first setback for the Cougars here in six starts, Ottawa having last defeated them late in November. The Cougars were no match for Montreal's sturdy band of body checkers, or combination system. The visitors established a formidable lead of four goals in the first period. Bellefeuille and Goodfellow accounted for the only Detroit scores, one in the second period and the other just before the final bell sounded in the third.

Stewart, Montreal center, collected two goals for the Maroons and engineered many of the visiting thrusts. Trottier, Ward, Robinson and Dutton were other leaders in the powerful Montreal attack. William Phillips, the player recently purchased by Windsor Bulldogs from Vancouver Lions of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, appeared at right wing for the Maroons. The summary:

MONTREAL		DETROIT
Siebert, Trottier, Northcott, lw		
	rw,	Aurie, Cooper, Bellefeuille
Stewart, M. Phillips, c		
	c,	Connors, Hay, Brophy
W. Phillips, Ward, Robinson, rw		
	lw,	Lewis, Goodfellow
Dutton, Wilcox, ld		rd, Noble
Munro, Boucher, rd		
	ld,	Hicks, Rockburn, Hughes
Benedict, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Montreal 6, Detroit 2. Goals—Stewart 2, Trottier, Munro, Robinson, Northcott, for Montreal; Bellefeuille, Goodfellow for Detroit. Assists—Dutton, Ward for Montreal; Cooper for Detroit. Referees—C. Denneny and R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HEWITT MORGAN BOWS TO WILLIAM T. ADEE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y.—William T. Adee of the home club, established himself among the great players of court tennis Sunday, when he defeated Hewitt Morgan, United States champion, to enter the final round of the annual tournament for the Gold Racquet Trophy, at the Tuxedo Club courts.

In the final round on New Year's Day, he will encounter William C. Wright Jr., holder with Jay Gould of the United States doubles championship, representing the Philadelphia Racquet Club. The latter entered the finals at the expense of Francis P. Frazier of Boston.

Both matches were hard fought, with the loser taking the first set, but the younger player finally took the upper hand and ran out the match by a fair margin. Adee won by a score of 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, while Wright beat Frazier, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. The summary:

First Round

William T. Adee, Tuxedo, defeated L. D. Cambridge, New York, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2.

Hewitt Morgan, New York, defeated John W. Appel Jr., New York, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

Francis P. Frazier, Boston, defeated J. W. Mitchell, Tuxedo, 6—1, 6—3.

William C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia, defeated C. J. Coulter, Tuxedo, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round

W. T. Adee, defeated Hewitt Morgan, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

W. C. Wright Jr., defeated F. P. Frazier, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Fumble Rule in Football Stands

Eastern Officials Favor Its Retention—W. G. Crowell Elected President

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The much discussed fumble rule in football emerged victor in the first concerted attack launched against it since the conclusion of the playing season Sunday when the assembled members of the Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football Officials, 62 in number, voted in favor of the retention of the rule by a slight margin, no figures being given as to the vote.

The opponents of the rule which makes the ball dead when a fumble by the attacking side gives the ball to the defense, took up the greater part of the debate, urging a modification at least. But they were unable to obtain a majority of the experts to agree with them and the rule won out.

The new method of forming groups of officials to work together in all four positions, on several games in a row, had proved very successful, in the viewpoint of coaches and graduate managers, according to the report of Walter R. Okeson of Lehigh University, the official of appointments for the association, and he stated that he intended to extend it much further next year.

The recodification of the rules, now in process, was proceeding satisfactorily and the result was expected to be complete in time for the annual meeting of the football rules committee, in February. On their adoption, a convention of officials will be called to make clear the new wording before the coming season.

The plan to recruit new officials by examination, an essential part of the plan for development, had not proved much of a success so far. Boston the best of the list had passed four out of seven while New York, with 10 entrants, had qualified only three. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh the other centers, were even less successful.

Another important change in the handling of games by officials amounting to an official huddle, will be tried next year, with all four officials consulting on every decision.

The present officers and directors of the Association were re-elected as follows: W. G. Crowell, Philadelphia, president; Hugh C. McGrath, Boston, vice-president; W. H. Crowley, New York, secretary and treasurer.

Directors—Edward Thorp, H. E. Van Kersberg, A. M. Ferrier, New York; E. J. O'Brien, D. J. Kelly, Thomas McCabe, Boston; A. W. Palmer, C. J. McCarthy, E. A. Gerges, Philadelphia, and D. W. Very, J. P. Degan, Calvin Bolster, Pittsburgh.

Toronto Varsity Defeats Harvard

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Toronto University, playing a sound game without any particular stars, defeated Harvard University in the first international ice hockey game of the intercollegiate season on Saturday evening at Madison Square Garden. The score was close all the way through, with the Canadians emerging victors by a score of 3 to 2, as the result of a pair of goals in the final session. Harvard fought to the end, making up one of the deficit in the last minute, but was unable to get the tying score.

Both sides played a game of strong attacks for the most part, with the combination play of the Toronto forwards gradually forcing the Cambridge team on the defensive as the game progressed. Melville L. Harley '31, James McMullen '30 and William G. Stewart, with Harley as assistant, accounted for two of the goals, while Bruce Paul shot the third on his own attack. John Cross, 2d, '30 made the initial goal for Harvard, while Barry Wood Jr. '31, sending a pass to C. C. Cunningham '32 enabled the latter to make the final goal. The summary:

TORONTO U.		HARVARD U.
McMullen, Murray, lw		
	rw,	Lakin, Bellever, Stubbs
Stewart, Marshall, Bell, c		
	c,	Harding, Putnam
Harley, Marshall, Deward, rw		
	lw,	Cross, Wood
Paul, Draper, ld		
	rd,	Garrison, Cunningham
Whitehear, rd		ld, Bachelder, Cunningham
Ames, Lebarr, g		g, Ellis

Score—Toronto 3, Harvard 2. Goals—Stewart, Paul, McMullen for Toronto; Cross, Cunningham for Harvard. Assists—Harley 2 for Toronto; Wood for Harvard. Referees—Moylan McDonnell and William Morrissey. Time—three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Toronto 3, Harvard 2.

KANSAS STATE MUCH IMPROVED

Sophomore Material Should Lift Basketball Team From Bottom of Standing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan.—An unusually good sophomore talent, combined with six returning lettermen, give the Kansas State Agricultural College basketball team a somewhat improved outlook. It almost has to be better, for last year K. S. A. C. tied with University of Kansas for last place in the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association. "We will have a good team, but I do not expect it to be a championship threat. Toward the latter part of the season, when the sophomores have gained experience, we should be able to meet any team in the conference on even terms, but we probably will go down inn the early games," says Coach C. W. Corcaut.

"Every 'Big Six' team reports a veteran team with the exception of Iowa State College, and they have unusual sophomore material.

"Missouri seems the logical pace setter, though its defeat by University of Kansas and the victories of University of Oklahoma over University of Texas point to the Sooners as possible repeaters for the title. In view of the competition we expect to have, it is probable that the coming season will be for us mainly one season of good young material for next year, when 11 of the 14 members of the present squad will return. We have height and weight combined with speed, and also plenty of players. The only thing lacking is experience.

Two Preliminary Games

"After two preliminary games in Kansas we will meet Colorado College, champions of the Rocky Mountains, in two games at Colorado Springs, and then go into our first Conference game with University of Nebraska."

Heading the list of returning lettermen is Capt. C. D. Richardson '30, who is one of the team's best scorers, although he is a left guard. Both A. H. Freeman '30, and H. R. Weller '31 are available for the right guard position, though a sophomore may fill the place.

Alex Nigro '31 is outstanding among the lettermen at forward and in two early season games has been shooting in midseason form. K. J. Silverwood '30, who made his letter last year, is playing a much more consistent game this year and may be a regular. Ray Russell '31, the other letter forward, has likewise shown improvement over last year, though his game has always been consistently good.

Among the sophomores H. O. Cronkite '32, a 6ft. 5in. center, and E. L. Auker '32, a 6ft. 1in. guard, seem certain to develop into regulars. Cronkite supplies the team with the height and jumping ability at center, which has been lacking for several seasons.

Gibb Has Peculiar Shot

P. E. Fairbank '32 has been alternating with Cronkite at center. Fairbank and Ward Gibb '32 were allstate forwards in their days at Topeka High School. Gibb is a candidate for forward and may take the regular position with Nigro. "Gibb has the most peculiar shot I have seen," says Coach Corsaut. "It is a one-handed push-shot which he has developed to a high degree of accuracy from any position and is very difficult to guard."

George Wiggins '32 is a guard candidate whose value to the team will increase as the season progresses, according to Coach Corsaut. "Wiggins has been suffering from the after effects of a mishap in practice, but I expect him to be one of my best guards. He is fast, well built and an accurate shot, and I always give the preference at any position to a man who can score baskets."

J. G. Vohs '30, who is in his first year of competition, and W. A. Forsberg '31, a member of last year's squad who failed to make a letter, are forward candidates who may develop. Forsberg is an accurate shot, but is handicapped by lack of size. Vohs, likewise an accurate shot, is expected to be a frequently used substitute.

Forrest Schooley '32, a guard, probably will not see much service this season, but will gain the experience to be a dependable member of the team next year.

Football Men on Squad

Eight of the 14 squad members were also members of the Kansas football team, and six of the eight made football letters. The football men are Freeman, Cronkite, Nigro, Weller, Auker, Wiggins, Fairbank, and Schooley.

The home and home arrangement with the Haskell Indian Institute will give Manhattan basketball followers an opportunity to see Louis Weller, Haskell football star and said to be one of the greatest dribblers in basketball. The schedule follows:

Dec. 18—St Mary's 18, at K. S. A. C. 36; 20—Kansas Wesleyan 19, at K. S. A. C. 32.

Jan. 3—Colorado College at Colorado Springs; 4—Colorado College at Colorado Springs; 10—Nebraska at Manhattan; 13—Missouri at Columbia; 17—Oklahoma A. & M. at Manhattan; 21—Oklahoma U. at Manhattan; 31—Iowa State at Ames.

Feb. 1—Nebraska at Lincoln; 5—Kansas U. at Manhattan; 11—St. Louis U. at Manhattan; 14—Missouri at Manhattan; 18—Kansas U. at Lawrence; 21—Iowa State at Manhattan; 24—Oklahoma U. at Norman.

Hornsby Is Leader of Heavy Hitters

First in National League for Second Consecutive Year With .681

Now that batting, fielding and pitching records of the National League have been considered, there are still several miscellaneous averages which should be mentioned.

According to records released today, Rogers Hornsby, second baseman of the Chicago Cubs, was the leading heavy-hitter, with a percentage of .681. This is the second consecutive year that he has won this title, his 1929 mark being 49 points better than official figures of 1928.

Lewis R. Wilson, also of the Cubs, established a new league record by batting in 159 runs. The former mark was 152, made by his teammate Hornsby, while with St. Louis in 1922. Wilson also led in the number of strike outs with 83. Harold J. Traynor of Pittsburgh struck out the least number of times, 7, a mark established while taking part in 1930 games.

Melvin T. Ott of the New York Giants drew the most bases on balls, 113. James D. Welsh, with the Giants the first of the season, but later traded to Boston, was hit 11 times with a pitched ball. James L. Bottomley, St. Louis first baseman batted in more than 100 runs for the sixth consecutive season.

Among the clubs, Chicago's total of 933 runs batted in, established a new record. Pittsburgh held the former mark of 820, made during 1925. Philadelphia led the heavy hitting teams with a percentage of .467 and also had the most total bases, 2559. New York had the most batsmen hit by a pitched ball, 36, while the Cubs' players struck out the greatest number of times, 567.

TABERSKI DEFEATS CHAMPION

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank I. Taberski of Schnectady, former world's pocket billiards champion, defeated E. Ralph Greenleaf, present titleholder, in their 12-block match, completed here Sunday night. Taberski gained a lead of eight blocks to four and led in total points as well, 1374 to 1097. Taberski also took both of Sunday's blocks. In the afternoon the score was 125 to 110 in six innings. His high run was 67; Greenleaf's, 110. Sunday night the score was 125 to 25 in 12 innings. Taberski had a high run of 53; Greenleaf one of 12.

N. Y. NATIONALS WIN IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba—Playing their second game of their tour of Cuba at the Polar Stadium Sunday, the New York Nationals of the Atlantic Coast Soccer League defeated the Jeventud Asturiana Athletic Club, 2 to 1. The extreme heat bothered the United States players and they slowed down in the second period.

Providence Alone in Lead of League

Defeats Boston as Arrows Best New Haven and Springfield

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	9	1	5	53	52	19
New Haven	7	3	7	47	45	17
Boston	7	2	7	67	61	16
Philadelphia	7	1	5	50	43	15
Springfield	4	1	10	16	42	9

RESULTS SATURDAY

Providence 3, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 5, Springfield 1.

RESULT SUNDAY

Philadelphia 1, New Haven 0.

The Providence Reds defeated the Boston Tigers at the Boston Garden Saturday night, 3 to 1, in a Canadian-American Hockey League game, and now leads the league undisputed. The Reds showed strongly in the first 10 minutes of play, but from then on seemed unable to regain their stride until the third period was under way.

Boston missed several chances to score late in the first period and did not beat E. Murray, Red goalie until three minutes of the second session, when Waite scored unassisted. Providence tied when Hart converted a pass from Gagnon after 16 minutes of play. Providence went into the lead at the 14-minute stage of the third period, when Chapman registered unassisted. Less than a minute later Fraser beat Reaume with a long shot for the third and last score. Providence penalties gave the Tigers a great chance in the last minute, but time was up before they were able to capitalize. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		BOSTON
Hart, Harrington, L. Murray, lw		
	rw,	Boyd, Burke
Chapman, Gaudreult, L. Murray, c		
	c,	Waite, Mills, Manning
Gagnon, Cormier, rw		lw, Loucks, Heyd
Fraser, Paulhus, ld		rd, Oatman, Contant
McVicar, Lesieur, rd		ld, Mackey, Regan
E. Murray, g		g, Reaume

Score—Providence 3, Boston 1. Goals—Hart, Chapman, Fraser for Providence; Waite for Boston. Assists—Gagnon for Providence; Referees—R. L. G. McKenzie and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New Haven Eagles found Philadelphia's goaltender, Roberts, a bit too clever for them here Sunday night and lost, 1 to 0, to the Arrows, thus missing an opportunity to keep tie with Providence for first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing.

The winning goal was made on an individual exhibition by Lessard, Philadelphia's new left wing, after five minutes of play in the third period. Lessard got the puck in center ice and broke through the Eagle defense. Forbes misjudged the speed of the line drive that Lessard sent his way and jumped too soon to make the save.

The effectiveness of Roberts' spectacular game in the Philadelphia net may be seen in the fact that he made 53 saves to Forbes' 32. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		NEW HAVEN
Lessard, Klein, lw		rw, Whyte, Dye
Andrews, Taylor, c		c, Hughes, Boucher
Cahill, Bradley, rw		
	lw,	Bouchard, Chouinard
Nichols, Coulter, ld		rd, Himes
Peters, rd		ld, Speyer, Shay
Roberts, g		g, Forbes

Score—Philadelphia 1, New Haven 0. Goal—Lessard for Philadelphia. Referees—W. A. Shaver and R. L. G. McKenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Moving Cahill from defense to a wing position this season has proven a master stroke for the Philadelphia Arrows who easily defeated Springfield Indians in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the arena on Saturday night, 5 to 1. Cahill was all over the ice and accounted for two of the five goals, scoring the first late in the first period and the last just before the final gong.

Springfield's lone goal went to Carrigan on a pass from Quenneville late in the final period although McGowan scored what looked like a goal five minutes after the match started but the officials ruled it out because of offside. More than 5000 persons attended the match despite the counter attraction of the New York Rangers and Ottawa Senators playing a National Hockey League game at Atlantic City, which drew many Philadelphians. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		SPRINGFIELD
Cahill, Talyor, rw		lw, Quenneville, Filkin
Andrews, Jackson, c		c, Heller, Carrigan
Lessard, Bradley, lw		rw, Seibert, Dillon
Nichols, Coulter, ld		rd, McGowan
Peters, Coulter, rd		rd, Callighen, Wilson
Roberts, g		g, Lamontagne

Score—Philadelphia 5, Springfield 1. Goals—Cahill 2, Andrews, Klein and Peters for Philadelphia; Carrigan for Springfield. Assists—Lessard for Philadelphia; Quenneville for Springfield. Referees—E. M. Davin and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

F. T. HUNTER HEADS EASTERN RANKING

NEW YORK (AP)—With the familiar names of Francis T. Hunter and Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory again topping the lists, the 1929 rankings of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, comprising players of the metropolitan New York district, were announced Saturday, as follows:

Men—1, Francis T. Hunter; 2, John W. Van Ryn; 3, Gregory S. Mangin; 4, Francis X. Shields; 5, J. Gilbert Hall; 6, Julius Seligson; 7, Herbert L. Bowman; 8, George King; 9, Jerome Lang; 10, Edward W. Feibleman.

Women—1, Mrs. F. I. Mallory; 2, Miss Eleanor Goss; 3, Miss Dorothy Andrus; 4, Miss Clara Greenspan; 5, Miss Alice C. Francis; 6, Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz; 7, Mrs. W. V. Hester; 8, Mrs. A. J. Lamme; 9, Miss Charlotte Miller; 10, Miss Norma Taubele.

W. A. INGRAM TO COACH

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Commander Jonas H. Ingram, head of the physical training department and director of athletics at the United States Naval Academy, will be relieved of his position soon after the first of the new year, but the system of football developed by Commander Ingram will be continued at the Naval Academy, Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison, superintendent of the academy, has acted officially to this end by approving the appointment of William A. Ingram as head coach for next season, and that of Commander Frederick G. Reinecke as director of athletics.

MARYLEBONE CRICKETERS WIN

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (Canadian Press)— The touring Marylebone Cricket Club's team defeated a South Canterbury eleven at Timaru on Saturday, by an innings and 46 runs. The M. C. C. scored 253 for nine wickets and declared. South Canterbury made 126 and 81. Allom captured six wickets for 40 runs in South Canterbury's first innings, and Nichols three for 13 and Woodley three for 19 in the second.

COLUMBIA WINNER OF CHESS TOURNEY

Defeats C. C. N. Y. in Final Round Intercollegiate League

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE STANDING

College	Matches Won	Lost	Games Won	Lost	Pts
Columbia	1½	½	4½	3½	1½
City College	1	1	5½	2½	1
Pennsylvania	½	1½	2	6	½

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

Player, class and college—	Won	Lost	Pts
J. Fischer '30, C. C. N. Y.	2	0	2
A. S. Kussman '30, Colum.	1½	½	1½
N. Grossman '30, C. C. N. Y.	1½	½	1½
T. H. Beyer '31, Columbia	½	1½	½
H. Elgerman '30, Columbia	1	0	1
R. Willliman '30, C. C. N. Y.	1	1	1
M. D. Hassialis '31, Columb.	1	1	1
M. Schreier '31, C. C. N. Y.	1	1	1
E. S. Mendelsen '31, Penn.	1	1	1
O. H. Clark '30, Columbia	½	½	½
R. P. Bailey '31, Penn	½	½	½
J. E. Du Bois '31, Penn	½	½	½
L. Mitnick '30, Penn	0	2	0

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Columbia University won the Intercollegiate Chess League championship title of 1929 at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, Sunday, when it defeated College of the City of New York, the 1928 champions, 2½ games to 1½. Columbia had previously tied with University of Pennsylvania, while College of the City of New York had defeated Pennsylvania, 4 to 0. The championship in this league is determined by matches won and lost, so Columbia had 1½ points to its credit, as against 1 for C. C. N. Y., although C. C. won more individual games.

It was one of the hardest-fought tournaments this league has ever had. J. Fischer '30, C. C. N. Y., and H. Elgerman '30, Columbia, were the only players to finish with clean slates. Fischer won both of his games, while Elgerman won the only one he played. Lazarus Mitnick '30, Pennsylvania, was the only player who failed at least to draw a game.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Ohio State 29, Notre Dame 22.
Wisconsin 22, Lombard 11.
Chicago 25, Carleton 20.
Minnesota 27, Montana 24.
Loyola (Chicago), 33, Vanderbilt 16.
Carnegie Tech 33, St. John's (Toledo), 15.
Montana State 39, Marquette 30.
Central Normal 40, Butler 16.
Pennsylvania 33, Georgia Tech 22.
C. C. N. Y. 32, Davis-Elkins 18.
St. Louis 37, Nebraska 27.
Crescent A. C. 38, Georgetown 34.
Iowa State 41, Central 39.
Allegheny 37, Adrian 14.

COCHRAN DEFEATS HOPPE

NEW YORK — Although William F. Hoppe managed to win the afternoon block on Sunday, in his three-cushion exhibition with Welker Cochran at Dwyer's Broadway Academy, the latter won the entire match, 400 to 389, in 317 innings. In the afternoon block Hoppe defeated Cochran, 62 to 44, in 49 innings, with a high run of 11, as compared to Cochran's best effort of seven. In the evening Cochran downed Hoppe, 56 to 39, in 36 innings. The winner had one run of five, while Hoppe's best was six.

LONDON DEFEATS CLEVELAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland dropped its second International Hockey League game of the season here Saturday night when London outskated the home sextet for a 2-to-0 victory. Cleveland's only other loss of the season also was to the London team in the first game of the season here.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

New Year Surprises

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

IT WAS the last day of the old year and Belinda Bellou sat at her little ivory desk looking intently at something she had just written on a piece of paper. What she had written was January 1, 1930. To Belinda Bellou it was a most peculiar looking date, because she had never yet lived in a year that ended with anything but twenty-something. It made tomorrow seem even more special than most New Year's days to think that it was not only the first day of a brand new year but also the first day of a brand new decade. Belinda Bellou decided to plan some extra-special surprises for Mother and Father on this extra-special day. But for a time no just-right idea came to her.

"I do wish a fairy thought would come and whisper something specially nice that I could do for a New Year's surprise," thought Belinda Bellou. And no sooner had she thought it than her wish came true. For the moment she thought about the fairy, she was reminded of a wish that Mother had made a few days ago.

Mother's Wish

"I do wish," Mother had said one hurried morning when she was trying to find a particular kind of button, "I certainly do wish a little clean-up fairy would put these sewing machine drawers in order!"

Belinda Bellou had been starting on an errand when Mother made the wish, and she hadn't thought of it since until her own wish about the fairy had reminded her of it. Belinda Bellou's eyes sparkled happily as she jumped up from her chair to carry out her plan.

Mother was out making calls so it was easy as easy for Belinda Bellou to tidy all of the drawers in the sewing machine without having her surprise discovered. She wound the loose thread neatly around each spool. She strung all the buttons of one kind on a string and tied the ends. She found a brass ring and pinned all the safety pins on it so it would be hard for them to lose themselves, but easy for anyone to take them off. She put the funny little bobbins on the slots in the middle drawer where they belonged.

Then she put the pincushion in order and threaded one needle with white thread and one with black, so they would be all ready when Mother needed them. She stacked the cards of snaps and hooks and eyes and the packages of bias tape in neat little piles, and made the spools of colored thread march along in orderly rows. And when she had finished, the sewing machine drawers were in as perfect order as any clean-up fairy could possibly put them!

"Now if I could only think of a nice surprise for Father," thought Belinda Bellou as she wandered into the library. Then her eyes fell upon Father's desk. "Oh, I know!" she exclaimed delightedly. "I can be a clean-up fairy for Father, too. I mustn't touch any of his papers, but I can put the other things in order. And I can make him a set of calendar blotters to use in place of this inky old blotter he has had so long."

A Happy Idea

This was such a happy idea that Belinda Bellou couldn't wait to begin making the calendar blotters. First she carefully measured and cut out a cardboard pattern, three inches wide and six inches long. She had several pieces of different colored blotting paper, and after the pattern was ready she cut out four green blotters, four yellow blotters and four rose blotters. Then she removed the little 1930 calender pad from an advertising calendar that Mother had given her to play with, and separated the pages of the calendar, so that there was one month for each of the 12 blotters. She pasted January on a green blotter, February on a yellow blotter and March on a rose blotter. Then she began all over again and put April on a green blotter, May on a yellow blotter and June on a rose blotter and kept on in the same order until she had pasted a month from the calendar on every one of the 12 blotters. Now Father would have a nice clean calendar blotter for every month in the year.

When that was done, Belinda Bellou sharpened all his pencils and very, very carefully put fresh ink in his inkwell. She even scoured his soiled eraser, which made it quite like new. She looked longingly at the pigeonholes. There seemed to be such a lot of room for improvement there—though there certainly wasn't room for anything else. But even a most conscientious clean-up fairy mustn't touch the papers and things in the pigeonholes. So Belinda Bellou closed the desk lid, knowing she had made the desk as tidy as she could.

It was hard to keep the secret from Father and Mother when they came home, but Belinda Bellou managed to get into bed that night without even so much as hinting at the surprise.

And the next morning when Mother went to the sewing machine for a pair of scissors, and Father went to his desk for a letter they were both as pleased as pleased could be over their clean-up fairy's New Year surprises!

"Charrito" of Mexico City

A Little Chihuahua Dog, Very Wide-Awake and Friendly, All Dressed Up in His Traveling Coat.

A House for Your Paper Dolls

WOULDN'T you like to have a house with ever so many rooms for your paper doll family? Well, here is the way to make one. Ask Mother to get a plain, unlined blank book for you. Then cut out of old magazines and papers all kinds of house furnishing pictures. Each double page of your blank book is to be a room, so you will need furniture cut-outs of kitchen, living-room, bedroom and bathroom things.

Let us plan the pasting of one room, say the bedroom, together. You can then do the others in the same manner. First we must remember that the double pages, when the book is opened and stood on end, will form the two sides of a room. We will paste the larger pieces of furniture, such as the bed and dresser where they belong, of course with their feet touching the bottom of the page. Then we will place the chairs, a table with a lamp, a desk or whatever else we want to put into the bedroom. After we have done this we can decorate the walls with pictures, and curtains where there are supposed to be windows or doorways.

If we care to, we can cut out of the magazines some of the pretty pictures of rugs in color and lay them on the "floor" of the room. Now all is in readiness for the paper dolls to walk right in.

Since there are many pages in the blank book, and ever so many lovely suitable pictures in old magazines, we can make all kinds of rooms and even add a "picture garden" if we like.

It is such an easy way, too, of setting up housekeeping for our paper doll families. All we need to do, after the pasting is once done, is to open up the pages of the book and set it on end on the table.

Sliding

The snow is here.
Away you go,
Across the fields
Of icy snow.
Now, push and pull
With all your might,
Steer to the left,
Steer to the right.
Then, drag your feet
And duck your head—
You've hit the bank,
Tipped off the sled.
Oh, but its fun
For all to go
And slide across
The shining snow!

R. K. GOODWIN.

Rangoon's Great Bell

(A True Story)

BOBBY flattened his little nose against the windowpane so as to see as far as possible down the street. Ater a moment a taxi came around the corner and drew up in front of the house. Uncle Roland and his suitcase were hardly out of it before the little boy went pelting down the walk to meet him.

"I'm so glad you're back!" he cried. "Did you like Philadelphia?"

"Very much," Uncle Roland answered as they walked back to the house, "but I'm glad to be home. I've had enough globe trotting this last two years without spending my furlough in trains and hotels."

This was a sentiment Bobby could not understand. He was very sure he would never grow tired of trains and new places. He thought it would be wonderful to be employed by a big American company that sent you traveling all over the world for two and a half years and then let you have six months of vacation at home before you went away again. He changed the subject.

"Did you see the Betsy Ross house and the Liberty Bell?" he asked.

Uncle Roland nodded his head solemnly as he opened his suitcase and took an envelope full of postal cards and a small box out of one corner.

Bobby pounced on the box and opened it eagerly. In it was a little bronze bell with a crack on one side.

"Oh!" he exclaimed, his eyes shining. "It's just like the big bell!"

Liberty Bell

The postal cards of Independence Hall and the Betsy Ross house interested Bobby, too, but the little bell that symbolized the most important event in American history intrigued him most.

"I guess the real bell is just about the biggest bell in the world, isn't it?" he asked with spacious loyalty.

"No," said Uncle Roland. "It is really quite a small bell and I should say there must be thousands of better bells in the world." Then as he saw the little boy's face fall he added, "But even so it is perhaps the best loved bell of any. I can only think of one bell that begins to mean as much to a people as this one means to the citizens of the United States." Bobby brightened at that. He scented a story.

"Is it a bell in India? Tell me about it," he begged.

"No," Uncle Roland answered, "It is a large bronze bell (about 7 feet in diameter and 10 feet tall) in Burma." And he opened the big atlas on the library table and showed Bobby the country in southern Asia that lies on the other side of the Bay of Bengal. "Here is its story:

A Souvenir for London

"About 90 years ago an important British admiral was about to sail for home (after the first Burmese war, when part of Burma came under British rule), when it occurred to him that the people of London might be interested in a souvenir from the little known land of Burma.

"After some thought he remembered noticing an enormous bell in the large pagoda near the town of Rangoon and decided to take it back to England with him. When the Burmese people saw their bell being taken away it made them very sad because it had been presented to the pagoda on a very special occasion and it was the largest bell in the largest pagoda in the land and was very dear to their hearts in consequence.

"It took a long time to move the heavy bell. It was an awkward size and weight to manage. First it was loaded on a special vehicle and then stout teams of bullocks pulled it down to the river where it could be skidded onto the barge that was to take it to the battleship waiting down stream. Nobody knows exactly what happened except that out in the middle of the river the bell broke through the ropes that held it and fell into deep water where every effort to raise it again failed.

"The admiral was about to sail away without it when a Burmese official came to see him. This man said that the Burmese at the pagoda were sure they could recover the lost bell if they were given permission to do so. The admiral was skeptical. He felt certain that nothing would succeed in lifting that heavy bronze out of the mud at the bottom of the river. Had not the best efforts of his skilled engineers failed to do so? But he did not hesitate to promise that if the Burmese succeeded in raising the bell, they could have it back as a reward for the feat. The British would never try to take it away again.

"There is an adage that says: 'Love will find a way,' and that is exactly what happened in the case of this big bell. Of course the Burmese had one advantage over the English engineers. They were thoroughly acquainted with the habits of the Rangoon River. That is how they knew that a high flood tide was due in a few days. So they hastened to collect a squad of native divers and these men took large bamboo logs down to the bell and tied numbers of them fast to it under water.

"Now, bamboo is one of the most buoyant logs known because it is hollow and air is locked between the joints by thin fiber walls. Presently, when the logs of bamboo were all in place, the high tide flooded up the river and the current floated the bell up out of the mud! After that it did not take long for native sampans to pull it into shallow water, where it was left high and dry when the tide went out.

"That is how the great bell of the Shwe (gold) Dagon (temple) Pagoda returned to its home on the hill above Rangoon, where it remains to this day, a monument to Burmese skill."

"And is that the largest bell in the world?" Bobby asked when he had heard this story.

"No," said Uncle Roland. "There is a temple bell in Kyoto, Japan, that is much larger, and the greatest bell I have ever seen belongs to Big Ben, the chime clock that keeps the time for London Town. That bell is almost as large as this house!"

When Father Sailed Away

By LOUISE HUBERT GUYOL

LILY WILLIAMS was crying.

Willie Williams wanted to cry but he was a brave little Negro boy and he knew that brave boys do not cry.

"What's the use of crying?" he asked crossly of his little sister.

"Be-be-because, Father's going away," sobbed Lily.

"He's going," said Willie, holding his neat, dark head quite high, "because he is a Cook, First Class on the U. S. S. Lexington, in Uncle Sam's Navy. The ship has been ordered to Panama and Father is proud to obey the orders to go with her."

Willie Williams was not a very big little boy but he used this very fine language because he was repeating what his father had said to him:

"I am proud," Mr. William Williams had said, "to serve in our Navy, and one cannot serve unless one is proud to be obedient."

"One cannot serve," said little Willie Williams, remembering what his father had said, "unless one is proud to be—"

"I'll be so lonesome without father," Lily interrupted.

AND JUST THEN

Mrs. William Williams came into the room, the baby in her arms.

She sat down in a low chair and she held the baby on her lap and she called Lily to her side and held her hand.

"Are you the only one, dear, who is going to be lonely without Father?" she asked quite gently.

"No." Lily shook her curly, nice dark head, on which a great bow rested like a bright pink butterfly. "All of us will miss him."

"Us"

"Who is US?" asked Mrs. William Williams.

"You," said Lily, and Mrs. Williams held one finger up.

"And Willie," said Lily.

Mrs. Williams held another finger up.

"And me," said Lily.

Mrs. Williams held another finger up.

"And me-ee-ee," the Baby gurgled and up went Mrs. Williams' little finger, and the room was filled with laughter while Mrs. Williams and Lily and Willie and the baby all hugged each other.

"Me-ee-ee," the baby cooed again, and everybody laughed again, for he was learning how to say small words, and this word was a new one from his baby lips.

Then, after a moment, when all arms had been untangled, Mrs. William Williams said:

"There are four of us at home together, to help one another when we wish that Father were not so far away."

"And only one Father, far away

They All Stood There Proudly, Watching Mr. William Williams.

where he will be," said Lily, and almost cried again.

"Stop crying!" Willie ordered and Lily said:

"I'm crying now for Father, cause he'll be so sad."

"He won't," Willie almost stamped his foot. "He's glad to serve his Uncle Sam and glad——"

AND THEN

Mr. William Williams came into the room, stepping with his quick light step, and looking spick and span in his nice blue uniform with the coat buttoned so tightly over his broad chest, and his white cap held tightly in his strong brown hand. And on the cap were brass letters, bright and shining—U. S. N., that meant he belonged to the United States Navy. And on the left sleeve of his coat were a crescent and some bars, embroidered, and that meant he was Cook, First Class.

"I must shove off," said Mr. William Williams, looking at his watch, "in just five minutes. Now Willie."

Willie stood at attention.

"You're the skipper of this ship," said Mr. William Williams, making a wide gesture with his arm, "and I expect you to take fine care of the crew." He bowed to Mrs. William Williams and the baby and to his pretty daughter Lily, who was smiling now.

"And you, Lily," Father said, "are Second Mate. I expect you to act like an officer and a gentleman, in the U. S. Navy."

"Aye, Aye, Sir!"

And Lily giggled and said, "I'll be a lady, and a gentleman too, because gentlemen don't cry and ladies do."

"Not always," Father said, looking at Mrs. William Williams who looked as though she had never heard of crying.

"Now, Silly," Father said, stooping above Mother and looking straight into the baby's big brown eyes, "although your name is Samuel we call you 'Silly" because we found out once, in the great big unabridged dictionary, that Silly means 'happy' and 'fortunate,' so we call you that because you are. And," he tried to look severely at his little baby boy, "I expect you to remain happy and fortu—"

"Goo-ooo-ooo-ooo" the Baby chuckled and Lily clapped her hands and shouted,

"That means, "Aye, aye, sir!"

Then Mother rose and Father folded her and the baby in his arms and he stooped and kissed Lily and he put his hand on Willie's shoulder, and kissed him. Then he wheeled and went quite quickly out of the parlor and through the hall and out on the front porch and down the steps, and out of the gate.

Mrs. William Williams came out on the porch with Silly in her arms, and beside her stood little Lily

Willie Stood at Attention.

Williams and beside Lily stood Willie who felt quite big and held his shoulders straight because he was skipper of the ship while father was away.

They all stood there, proudly, watching Mr. William Williams walk down the street with his quick, light step, and his shoulders held so straightly under the neat dark blue uniform, and his head so finely set, under the snow white cap that bore the bright brass letters, U. S. N.

"He looks so proud to be obedient," Lily said.

They all stood at attention and when Father reached the corner and turned and saluted they all saluted too.

Mrs. William Williams

Willie had his right forefinger on his forehead, his other fingers together, in just the right position.

Lily had her right forefinger on her his forehead, his other fingers together, in almost the right position.

Mrs. William Williams had her left forefinger on her forehead, which was not right at all, for a salute, but was quite all right for a mother, because on her right arm she held the baby brother, whose real name was Samuel but whom they all called Silly because he was so happy and so fortunate.

And Silly had both hands to his forehead, but only for a second. The next second he was waving both those little hands, like pinky-brownish butterflies and calling:

"Goo-ooo-ooo," to Father.

And Father, at the corner, waved his hands and called back "Goo-OO-ooo."

And Mother and Willie and Lily waved their hands and laughed, because they were happy that father was such a first-class cook that his Uncle Sam wanted him on the great big airplane carrier when it went sailing down to Panama.

Felix Frog and the Fireflies Keep House Together

FELIX FROG was very cold. He snuggled down in his bed, pulled the covers up around his ears and wiggled and twisted, but still he was very chilly. So he got up and went to the window to peek out.

It had snowed during the night, and the air was frosty and full of crackles. A little row of icicles hung over his doorway. "Good morning," said Felix to the icicles. They twinkled back at him.

Felix Frog lived in a little green home down on the edge of the pond. He had a pier where his boat was tied in the summer and a little garden with seashells around it. The house was a perfect little one with a fern hanging in the window and a cracker jar (always full) and a little bed with blue curtains and a blue mug for his toothbrush.

But it was the coldest little home! The water from the pond filled the cellar and froze in the winter. A great many beetles used to have skating parties there. The wind blew across the pond and Felix shivered.

Icicles Everywhere

"Something must be done. I can't live in such a cold home," said he. "Icicles inside and out, snow on my cracker jar and my toes won't even stay warm in bed."

Felix Frog dressed himself in his blue trousers and his red mittens and muffler and put his skates on his feet. He was such a skater—much better than the beetles who kept falling down and picking each other up and giggling foolishly. He could cut 8's and 0's and fancy whirligigs and it was three years since he had fallen down.

He skated quickly across the pond and around and around till his toes were warm. Suddenly he came on a tiny little house—oh, a tiny, tiny one with warm lights burning in all the windows.

"It's my friends, Mr. and Mrs. Firefly," said Felix. He rapped on the door, but it was too small a house for him to get in. Very warm it seemed when they opened the door.

"My friends," said Felix, "it's going to be a very cold winter. I can't get my house warmed up. Would you consider coming to live with me? It's really a splendid little house, but chilly." And he told them about the cracker jar and the blue curtains.

Mr. and Mrs. Firefly grew very excited and began to pack their bags without delay.

In His Pocket

Felix put them carefully in his pocket and skated them across the pond. They kept sticking their heads out and looking at the trees whizzing past. "Oh, oh, oh!" they grew more and more excited.

"Here we are," said Felix and went into the cold room. "I've put half a walnut shell right by the cracker jar for you to sleep in."

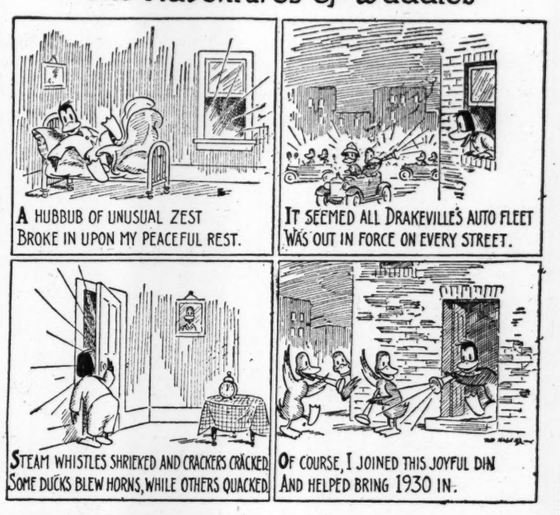
"Splendid," said Mr. Firefly, and he glowed brighter and brighter. Felix could hardly keep from warming his hands by him. The room grew hotter by the minute. Felix was warm and happy. Mr. and Mrs. Firefly were already beginning their second crackers.

December Snow

When the fire in the grate is burning low,
And the lights have not been lit,
And outside the window there's falling snow
With darkness mixed in it,
When trees look tall and the ground is white,
And the snow hunts a place to hide
From cold North Wind, for the whole long night,
I'm glad that I'm inside!

WALLACE MCELROY.

The Adventures of Waddles


A HUBBUB OF UNUSUAL ZEST BROKE IN UPON MY PEACEFUL REST.
IT SEEMED ALL DRAKEVILLE'S AUTO FLEET WAS OUT IN FORCE ON EVERY STREET.
STEAM WHISTLES SHRIEKED AND CRACKERS CRACKED SOME DUCKS BLEW HORNS, WHILE OTHERS QUACKED
OF COURSE, I JOINED THIS JOYFUL DIN AND HELPED BRING 1930 IN.

The Hermits' Quarrel

ONCE upon a time there were two old hermits who lived together, apart from other people, for years and years. They had always been very fond of each other. Then, one day it occurred to one of the hermits that it might be interesting to have a quarrel. So he said to his brother hermit:

"We have lived together so long in peace. Wouldn't it liven things up a bit if we had a fight once?"

"Well, probably it might," agreed the other, "but how could we ever fight? I'm sure I haven't the least idea how we could even begin a quarrel."

The other hermit thought hard for a while and then he had a bright idea.

"I'll lay my hat here on the table and say, 'Now I want you to know that that hat is mine.' Then you say, 'No it's not. That hat is mine.' If we both keep that up for awhile we may be able to get a quarrel started."

So the hermit with the bright idea laid his hat on the table and said, "That hat belongs to me."

"Oh, no," said the other hermit, "you are altogether wrong about that. That hat belongs to me."

"Now, look here, that hat is mine. Don't you think I have sense enough to know my own hat when I see it?" came the rejoinder.

"Well, that's so. You certainly ought to know your own hat when you see it, so if you insist that the hat is yours, naturally it must be yours," replied the other hermit with whom peacemaking had become second nature.

And so the quarrel which they had intended to start came to an end because one of the hermits just couldn't bring himself to keep it up.

While the quarrel which the hermits tried to start seems very foolish, we need to remember that many petty quarrels are almost as silly as that. Moreover, any such quarrel can be brought to a speedy end by acting like the hermit who refused to keep it going.

The Mail Bag

Nutley, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I cannot tell you how much use the Monitor is to me. It has such valuable and wholesome news. I use it a great deal in my school work and my teacher asked me where I got so many interesting pictures and articles for my geography notebook. I would be very happy to have correspondents from any part of the world. I am 11 and I am in the sixth grade. I like school so very much. We do so many interesting things. I have made several scrapbooks of pictures and clippings from the Monitor, some on special subjects and topics. I have made one of prominent men and pasted pictures in of Edison, MacDonald, Hoover, etc. This is very interesting and I am sure others would enjoy it. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School of Montclair, New Jersey.

We have a class magazine and I wrote an editorial on "World Peace" for it, also a poem. It is great fun to have a class magazine. I can use the typewriter. I enjoy reading books, also riding my bicycle. My favorite subjects in school are geography, ancient history, spelling and music. I send my love to all Mail Baggers, to the Editor and, last but not least, to dear little Snubs. His comical tricks and antics we all enjoy so much. Roxanne W.

Montreal, Canada

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years old, and I should be very glad if you would ask someone around my age to write to me. I go to Trafalgar Institute, which is a girls' school only. I read the Mail Bag every time it is in the Monitor, and I love Snubs, and I like it when there is a thrilling serial story, like the one we had a long time ago," "The House Next Door."

I should especially like to correspond with an English girl if possible, but I should be glad to have letters from girls anywhere.

Janet D.

Havana, Cuba

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 8 years old. I would like to hear from some little girl around my age.

Havana is a lovely place to live in, we have many parks. I go to the German school where they teach English. I am also taking Spanish lessons. I am in the third grade, and go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

It never snows here. I miss the snow because I have a sled in the States. I was born in the United States but I have lived in Cuba five years. I would like to hear from Ruth J., Everett, Mass. Gloria F.

[Please send your street address, Gloria.—Ed.]

Britton, South Dakota

Dear Editor:

This is not the first time that I have written to the Mail Bag but I do not know if my first letter was published or not for we were not taking the Monitor then but we are now. I am 12 years old, and am interested in collecting stamps and also in aviation, I would like to correspond with girls my age in foreign countries but would love to hear from girls in the United States also. With lots of love to the Mail Baggers.

Esther Marie N.

Umapine, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I am 6 years old and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3. I live in a small town. Our town is named Umapine, after an Indian chief. We raise lots of alfalfa here.

I like Snubs, Waddles and all the children's stories in the Monitor. I am collecting stamps, also taking music lessons. I like to play horse shoe and croquet. I would like to hear from someone my age.

Russell James C.

North Manchester, Indiana

Dear Editor:

The Monitor has been a help to me in my school work such as in art and in getting current events. We are making a Greek poster of Greek buildings which is interesting.

North Manchester is a town of 2000 people but is growing larger. There is a college here which has many students.

My hobbies are skating, horseback riding and collecting stamps. I should like to correspond with any girl my age (11) from a foreign country. Mary Louise K.

Potters Bar, England

Dear Editor:

I love the Mail Bag. I am very fond of animals. I like best of all dogs and horses. I loved the letter from the little girl in Barnet, as we do not live very far away from there. My auntie wrote a letter to her. I should like to correspond with any little girl. I am 8 years old. June F.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I've written to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Monitor very much. Best of all I like Snubs, Children's Corner, the Mail Bag, I Record only the Sunny Hours, and others.

St. Louis a large city as nearly 1,000,000 people live here. It has many beautiful parks and amusement places.

I go to Third Church of Christ, Scientist and am 11 years old. I should like to correspond with any girl about 11 or 12 years old. I should like especially to hear from girls living in Russia, France, Holland, or any foreign country and in California. Lorraine P.

East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I hope to write many more. I am 11 years old and I am in the sixth grade in school. I have a black dog named Dempsey. He does some very cute things sometimes. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School and like it very much.

Barbara L.

Provo, Utah

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I like to read the letters that the other children have written. I like the Children's Page, the Children's Corner, Snubs and Waddles. I am 7 years old and in the second grade in school. I should like to have someone my age write to me and I will answer their letters.

There are large mountains east of Provo, and west there is a fresh water lake called Utah Lake, where we like to go swimming.

La Wana V.

Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although we have taken it ever since I can remember. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I enjoy reading the Monitor, especially Snubs, Ducky Waddles and the One-Minute Biographies. I am 11 years old and I am a Boy Scout. I am interested in collecting stamps. I also enjoy sports. I should like to correspond with Thomas P. of Chicago, Illinois. Robert S.

[If you send in a letter to Thomas we will forward it, Robert.—Ed.]

Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag, although I always read the letters. I also enjoy Snubs and Waddles very much. I am 9 years old and attend the Sunday School of Third Church, Sydney.

I have a cat named Felix. He is black and he sits up and begs for his food. I have been twice to the Blue Mountains and sometimes go to the seaside for my holidays. I should like some girl my age to write to me.

Joyce R.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I like to read the Monitor very much, especially Snubs, Waddles, and I like to work the puzzles. I had a little doggie that I called Snubs. I think it is a cute name for a dog. The Monitor helps me very much in my school work. I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was two years of age. My favorite studies in school are music, history and geography. I am 11 years of age and should like to correspond with girls aywhere, especially in Europe or any other far-away country.

Betty Marie S.

Nelson, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

I read the Monitor every day, and I like the letters very much. This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I like the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories and Snubs. I got the book of Milly-Molly-Mandy stories for my birthday last year. I have one brother and two sisters. We go to First Church of Christ, Scientist. I am fond of swimming and reading and I love horses.

Nelson is a very pretty place with high mountains all around. The town is built beside Kootenay Lake. There are lots of launches and rowboats on it in the summer.

I should like to receive letters from girls anywhere. I am 10 years old.

Elaine B.

The following would like to receive letters:

Donald S. (9), Mount Vernon, N. Y.
June B. (9), Spokane, Wash.
Marjorie B. (10), Hollywood, Calif.—Especially from a girl in London.
Peggy M. (10), Cleveland, O.
Freda D. (11), Wooster, O.—From Holland, Cleveland, New York and Los Angeles.
Pauline G., Bangor, Me.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "A Puzzle Sum," published Dec. 23:

Chin + gem + ink + rabbit — (Hinge + mink + bit) = crab.

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Here's Some Fun FREE
EVERY boy and girl who likes to use crayons or water colors will want "The Skookum Injuns." The Adventures of "Ki" and "Lo" in verse will make them laugh and the illustrations will test their coloring skill. It's FREE.
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Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

THE HOME FORUM

Cawein, Poet-Naturalist

COME into the woodland with a poet; who may not love its beauties more than you do, but who discerns more, reaches greater heights and depths of observation and expression. Take Cawein's books with you. "All experience, in the retrospect, is seen as an orderly working out of one's genius." Therefore, while Madison Cawein accompanied his physician-father on long woodland rambles, he not only assisted in collecting and naming many, many plants; he also admitted to the mansions of his own poet-thought a host of fairies in parti-colored gowns,—with smiling faces and musical voices. Later, they leaped and danced and sang across his pages.

The love of nature enters very largely into the inspiration of most poets. Even the greatest dramatist weaves into his play many a bit of beautiful nature description; as does the sublime writer of English epic. Perhaps it was this intense and almost exclusive preoccupation with the beauties of nature which attracted the interest of English critics to Cawein's poetry. It is a strange fact, is it not, that he was hailed poet by England before he was appreciated in his own country? Sir Edmund Gosse first collected the Kentucky poems of Cawein. But English poets were, most of them, saturated with this affection,—this love of out-of-doors.

Cawein carried the love of nature to an exceedingly high level; and, at the same time, cultivated an intensive affection for the intricacies, the minutiæ, of nature lore. He saw the woods through a microscope, as well as a poet's eye.

What a pleasant picture we have of him,—lingering stilly in a wood to note "where each tiny fellow of the earth and air bestows himself." So gently quiet is the poet that the moths, the bees, the mantis, and the dragon fly comfortably establish themselves on twigs, in blooms, under grapevine leaves—nor feel his presence a disturbance.

So dearly did he love these arboreal regions, their denizens, their flora, that, to one of his eminent admirers, an interest intense as if human enlivened his poetry. Thus Mr. Howells puts it. "His lovely landscapes . . . thrilled with a human presence." It must have been the poet's rare soul projected into the picture. He loved, too, the Greek myths associated with trees and fountains; and through his poems "Endymion passes"; the Naiad there we watch, "foam-shouldered, in her stream of emerald gleam." He was a very Greek in his worship of beauty. Or, to change the figure, the fairies and the elves, and all sprites of tree and meadow must have been in league with him, to shape his lines and coin his words. Read—"Hepaticas."

We like to think of the absolute sincerity of his work; that it was the outpouring of a soul in love with beauty. Indeed, so abundant were his ideas and so ready his pen that he wrote too luxuriantly at first. Poem after poem, book after book streamed from his study. Fancy overflowered. His twenty-seven years of writing yielded fifteen hundred poems. Book after book came from the press, beginning with "Blooms of the Berry," in 1887. Many of these books have alliterative names; as, "Red Leaves and Roses"; "Shapes and Shadows"; "Millions of the Moon"; "Moods and Memories." If he made incursions into drama and a single record in short story, these but point more plainly his deep and absorbing love of poetry and his zeal in its production.

It is interesting to remember that Marguerite Wilkinson, whose "New Voices" serves as good authority on modern poetry, quotes two of Mr. Cawein's poems—Penetralia and The Winds—as illustrative of modern nature poetry. Before he achieved this plane, however, he had to yield to the admonitions of Stedman, who urged him to "cultivate directness of observation" and the "touch of the realist."

Mr. Cawein is a modern not only in his poetic perceptions, but in his "individual and unstereotyped" use of epithets and descriptive words; in his "original and little-used compounds." It is difficult to find new descriptive words for those "permanent" topics of poetry, love, roses, spring, the moon, etc.; yet it is all the while being done by true poets. The compound word offers a fresh field for originality and invention in this regard. Such words as compass-points, honey-scent, slow-creeping, hand-arched, liberally besprinkle the Cawein lines. They achieve, not only an essential distinctiveness in word-choice, but the compression which is equally important.

It has already been hinted that his poems form a sort of glorified botany. He wrote about flowers as though they were incarnate—about the bluet, the jewelweed, the celandine, the black cohosh, the bellflower, lobelia, elecampane, oxalis, Indianpipe, and many another used to blushing unseen. One critic selects as his very best—"Raincrow" and "The Tree-toad." Here is a bit of the first:—

Can freckled August, drowsing warm and blond
Beside a wheat shock in the white-topped mead,
In her hot hair the yellow daisies wound,—
O bird of rain, lend aught but sleepy heed
To thee?

And of the second:—

O vague confederate of the whip-poorwill,
Of owl and cricket and the katy-did,
Thou gatherest the silence in one shrill,
Vibrating note, and sendest it where, halfhid
In cedars, twilight sleeps.

"Simplicity is the handmaid of beauty." Like all poets, he remained a child at heart. This side of his nature is very apparent in his letters to James Whitcomb Riley, the poet so near and dear to children. Mr. Cawein had those qualities which attract and hold. Beside his delicate-flowering genius and his amazing industry, he possessed a great modesty regarding his own performances, and an interest in his fellow writers. He was quick to discern another poet.

He had, also, the quality of attracting hero-worship. In Otto Rothert he found a biographer such as Miss Lowell has been to Keats, one more than willing to transcribe the very tiniest details. These minutiæ, it is true, take on extrinsic value, as they include much of the literary history of the period. Many writers beside Cawein stroll through the pages.

H. B. H.

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"The Five Sisters"

The best known grisaille windows in England are the famous group of long lancets, ending the north transept of York Minster, which are known by the name of "The Five Sisters." There is a legend about them. Dickens relates it at length in "Nicholas Nickleby"; but it is nonsense, all the same. The story tells how in the reign of Henry IV five maiden sisters worked the design in embroidery, and sent them abroad to be carried out in glass. As it happens, they belong to the latter part of the thirteenth century; they are unmistakably English work; and, what is more, every line in their composition shows them to be the work of a practical glazier, who worked according to the traditions that had come down to him. . . . But such is the popular ignorance of workmanship, and of its intimate connection with design, that no doubt the vergers will go on repeating their apocryphal tale as long as they continue to act as personal conductors.

The Five Sisters, with their broad white borders, are looser and freer in design than the Salisbury glass. Neither in general arrangement nor in detail are they superior to it; but, from their very size and position, they produce a much more imposing effect. Whoever is not impressed by The Five Sisters is not likely ever to be moved by grisaille. They form one huge five-fold screen of silvery glass. The patterns are only with great difficulty to be deciphered. It is with these as with many others of the most fascinating windows in grisaille; the glass is corroded on the surface, black with the dirt and lichen of ages, cracked, and crossed with leads introduced by the repairing glazier, until the design is about as intelligible as would be a conglomeration of huge spiders' webs. But, for all that, nay, partly because of it, it is a thing of absolute beauty, as beautiful as a spider's web beaded with dewdrops glistening in the sun on a winter's morning. It is a dream of silvery light; who cares for details of design?—From "Windows," by LEWIS F. DAY.

The Swan

(About 800)

My robe is noiseless while I tread the earth,
Or tarry 'neath the banks, or stir the shallows;
But when these shining wings, this depth of air,
Bear me aloft above the bending shores
Where men abide, and far the welkin's strength
Over the multitudes conveys me, then
With rushing whir and clear melodious sound
My raiment sings.

—From "Select Translations From Old English Poetry." Edited by A. S. COOK and C. B. TINKER.

At the Crofter's Home

The low, whitewashed cottage stands below the level of the road. Only to look at it is peace. In the blue-and-whiteness of early morning, it snuggles down in the hollow, like a sleepy child unwilling to waken. There is a burn at its side, such a smoothly running burn, but with a twinkle in its depth. It emerges from under the road, and flows on to the foot of the T-shaped wood, then through the village of Swanston. But it has lost nothing by passing the crofter's home; rather does it seem to gain an added beauty and tranquillity.

The winds of morning, unladen with the smoke of day, pass over the homestead, rippling the burn, shaking the window curtains, rattling the zinc which covers the piggery, brushing the grass blades, and making the swing, under the gnarled oak tree, sway to and fro, as though it were occupied by an invisible being. The hills, beloved of R. L. S., seem to approach, then recede, as the misty clouds are driven over them. One moment, they stand out clear and glossy-green, the next they are enshrouded in white.

Then, as the morning wears on, the crofter's home awakes. The door opens, the dog bounces forth with a bark and a snuffle. The crofter himself appears and opens the piggery door. What a snorting and grunting there is, as the pigs and tiny piglets scuttle into the open. From the chimney of the cottage rises a thin spiral of smoke, which soon develops into a thick gray column. One can almost hear the roar of the fire and the singing of the kettle.

Day moves slowly on to night; then, as the sky is turning golden in the West, come the final duties. The fire in the piggery is stirred up, previous to being stoked for the night, and out of its broad chimney belches forth a cloud of fire which vies, yet mingles, with the glory of the sunset. There is the cheerful chank-chank of the iron poker against the ribs of the furnace, as it is swiftly and deftly moved to encourage the boiling of the pigs' evening meal. More flame gushes forth, then dies down, and in its place come black wreaths of smoke. The pot has been removed, we suspect, and the fuel for the night put on. The crofter's wife is breaking sticks for the next day's fire, while children, dog and pigs scamper on the grass. The burn, golden and blue, seems to have a chuckle as it glides past. It is plainly heard in the intervals of stick-breaking and clanking of pots.

Slowly and majestically the sun sinks behind the hills, leaving a trail of gold, red and blue. There is the sound of doors shutting, first that of the piggery, with all its inmates safe and sound, then the door of the croft.

As evening fades into the blue-black of night, the door of the croft opens again, and the crofter stands on the threshold. His wife joins him, and their voices travel up to the road in a soft melodious murmur. All is quiet, except for the call of the peewits and the hooting of a solitary owl, with the runtle of the burn against the stones.

Rain Pools

Did you ever, as a child, run out into the yard or field after a shower, to wade in the pools and puddles? So eager were you to plunge bare-legged into the tiny torrents and newly brimming lakes, that you splashed headlong through the wet grass. But suddenly, as you came to the edge of the first exquisite pool and were about to step into it, you paused at what you saw; at the mysterious visions of sky yawning at enormous depths below you. For a moment, the world seemed all topsy-turvy. Then you ventured to step gingerly along the margins of the water, peering down into the realms of azure, fascinated by what you glimpsed: temples, towers, ranges of mountains, gardens, glittering pageantries and processions.

The revelations of rain pools awaken us momentarily to the beauty above us, which is often unseen and unsuspected, till some experience presents it to our astonished eyes.

La Provence

Green and red, ah! green and red,
The acres of Provence,
The little hills like pyramids,
Forever "en avance."

Groups of solemn cypresses,
Plane trees by the way;
Foxgloves and meadow-irises,
On the road to Trouvés.

At Saint Maximine, in flower,
A pretty chestnut square;
And houses pink in quaint Le Luc
With grey-blue shutters there.

On the level-windowed walls,
Of each little old town,
The dear French names,—faded and soft,—
Like patterns in a gown.

VERE LATHAM BAILLIEU.

El Jarabe, a Dance of Old Mexico. (Detail). From a Drawing by Norman H. Kamps.

IN THE drawing "El Jarabe," showing one phase of the dance, the artist has very carefully adhered to the detail of the correct national costumes. Tradition says that the woman's costume was designed by a Chinese Princess in a competition, many years ago. The costume is called "China Poblan." The man's costume is called "Charro." In the sky he has tried to express that moment of the dance when the onlookers as well as the dancers become fully enthusiastic in the event. El Jarabe is a very dashing dance and pleasant to witness.

The Library at Alexandria

In the upper story of a house in the Museum Street of Alexandria, built and fitted up on the old Athenian model, was a small room. It had been chosen by its occupant, not merely on account of its quiet; for though it was tolerably out of hearing of the female slaves who worked, and chattered, and quarrelled under the cloisters of the women's court on the south side, yet it was exposed to the rattle of carriages and the voices of passengers in the fashionable street below, and to strange bursts of roaring, squealing, and trumpeting from the Menagerie, a short way off, on the opposite side of the street.

The attraction of the situation lay, perhaps, in the view which it commanded over the wall of the Museum gardens, of flower-beds, shrubberies, fountains, statues, walks, and alcoves, which had echoed for nearly seven hundred years to the wisdom of the Alexandrian sages and poets. School after school, they had all walked and taught, and sung there, beneath the spreading planes and chestnuts, figs and palm-trees. The place seemed fragrant with all the riches of Greek thought and song, since the days Ptolemy Philadelphus walked there with Euclid and Theocritus, Callimachus and Lycophron.

On the left of the garden stretched the lofty eastern front of the Museum itself, with its picture galleries, halls of statuary, dining-halls, and lecture-rooms; one huge wing containing that famous library, founded by the father of Philadelphus, which held in the time of Seneca, even after the destruction of a great part of it in Cæsar's siege, four hundred thousand manuscripts. There it towered up, the wonder of the world, its white roof bright against the rainless blue; and beyond it, among the ridges and pediments of noble buildings, a broad glimpse of the bright blue sea. The room was fitted up in the purest Greek style, not without an affectation of archaism, in the severe forms and subdued half-tints of the frescoes which ornamented the walls with scenes from the old myths of Athene. Yet the general effect, even under the blazing sun which poured in through the mosquito nets of the courtyard windows, was one of exquisite coolness, and cleanliness, and repose. The room had neither carpet nor fireplace; and the only moveables in it were a sofa-bed, a table, and an arm-chair, all of such delicate and graceful forms, as may be seen on ancient vases of a far earlier period than that whereof we write. —From "Hypatia," by CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Ο ΘΕΟΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΖΩΗ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ Ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Πᾶς τις θέλει νὰ ζῇ, νὰ εἶναι ὑγιὴς καὶ εὐτυχής, ἰσχυρὸς καὶ θαρραλέος. Τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἡ ἀνθρωπότης καταναλίσκει τὰς ἡμέρας της ζητοῦσα ζωήν, ὑγείαν, καὶ εὐτυχίαν. Ἡ μόνη αἰτία δι' ἣν ἀποτυγχάνουν νὰ ἀποκτήσουν τὸ ποθούμενον εἶνε ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἄνθρωποι ζητοῦσι τοῦτο εἰς ἐσφαλμένην διεύθυνσιν. Εἶναι ἀνεκτίμητος χαρὰ νὰ γνωρίζωμεν ὅτι ἡ ζωή, ὑγεία, καὶ εὐτυχία προώρισται νὰ εὑρεθοῦν ἐδὼ καὶ τώρα· ὅτι ἡ σήμερον εἶναι κατάλληλος ἡμέρα ἵνα στραφῶμεν πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, τὴν μόνην πηγὴν παντὸς τοῦ καλοῦ.

Οἱ θνητοὶ νομίζουν ὅτι ἡ ζωὴ εὑρίσκεται ἐν ὑλικῷ σώματι· καὶ ὅταν τις ἀσθενῇ ἐν τῷ σώματι, ἐξετάζουν αὐτὸ καὶ κατόπιν προσπαθοῦν νὰ διορθώσουν τὸ κακῶς ἔχον μεταχειριζόμενοι ὑλικὰ μέσα. Ἐάν τις ἐπιτύχῃ εἰς τὴν ταιαύτην προσπάθειαν, οὕτω ἀξιοῖ ἡ πίστις, ὁ ἀσθενὴς θὰ ἐξακολουθήσῃ νὰ ζῇ· ἐὰν ἀποτύχῃ, ὁ ἀσθενὴς κατ' ἀνάγκην δέον νὰ ἀπέλθῃ διὰ τὸ μετὰ θάνατον ἄγνωστον. Τοιαύτη διδαχὴ οὐδέποτε προῆλθεν ἀπὸ πεφωτισμένην μελέτην τῆς Βίβλου· καὶ διὰ τὸ γεγονὸς τοῦτο δυνάμεθα νὰ εὐχαριστῶμεν τὸν Θεόν.

Ὅταν τις ἀκούσῃ περὶ ἰατροῦ ὅστις καθ' ἃ φαίνεται ἐθεράπευσεν ἀσθένειάν τινα δι' ὑλικῶν μέσων, δυνατὸν νὰ πιστεύσῃ ὅτι ἐδὼ εὑρίσκεταί τις ὅστις γνωρίζει τὸ πρέπον φάρμακον. Ἀλλ' οὐδεὶς ἰατρὸς εἰς οἱανδήποτε ἡμέραν ἢ ἐποχὴν ἐξετέλεσε τοιαύτας θεραπείας, ὡς τὰς ἐπιτελεσθείσας ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ ὅστις ἐθεράπευσε στιγμιαίως λέπραν, παραφροσύνην, παράλυσιν, τυφλότητα, πράγματι "πᾶσαν νόσον καὶ πᾶσαν ἀσθένειαν." Πλέον τούτου, ὄχι μόνον ἐθεράπευσε τοὺς ἀσθενοῦντας ἀλλ' ἀνέστησε τοὺς μεταστάντας. Κρίνοντες ἐκ τῶν ἔργων του, ὁ Κύριος μετεχειρίσθη τὸ τέλειον φάρμακον ὅπερ οὐδέποτε σφάλλει. Ἐὰν ἔχωμεν ἀνάγκην θεραπείας σήμερον, διατὶ νὰ μὴ στραφῶμεν πρὸς τὰς διδαχάς του, εἰς τὸν Χριστόν, τὴν Ἀλήθειαν, καὶ εὕρωμεν τὸ ἴδιον τέλειον φάρμακον;

Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν· "Αὕτη δέ εἶναι ἡ αἰώνιος ζωή, τὸ νὰ γνωρίσωσι σὲ τὸν μόνον ἀληθινὸν Θεόν." Τίποτε εἰς τὴν δήλωσιν ταύτην δὲν ἀναφέρει περὶ ὑλικοῦ σώματος ἢ περὶ ὑλικῶν φαρμάκων διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν. Ὅσον παράξενον καὶ ἂν φαίνεται εἰς πολλούς, ὁ Ἰησοῦς δὲν ἦτο ὁ πρῶτος ὅπου ἔδωκε μεταφυσικὴν συνταγὴν διὰ τὴν εὔδεσιν τῆς αἰωνίου ζωῆς. Εἰς τὴν Παλαιὰν Διαθήκην ἀναγιγνώσκομεν. "Ἐκζητήσατέ με (Θεὸν) καὶ θέλετε ζήσει." Ἁπλῆ δήλωσις, δὲν εἶναι αὕτη; Κατὰ τὴν Γραφὴν λοιπὸν τὸ νὰ "ἐκζητῇ" τις τὸν Θεὸν καὶ νὰ γνωρίζῃ Αὐτὸν εἶναι εὕρεσις τῆς αἰωνίου ζωῆς.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐδόθη εἰς τὸν κόσμον ὄχι ἵνα ἀντικατασταθῇ τὰς διδαχὰς τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ἀλλ' ἵνα τὰς ἑρμηνεύσῃ. Δὲν ἦλθε νὰ ἀντικαταστήσῃ τὴν Βίβλον, ἀλλ' ἵνα προμηθεύσῃ "Κλείδα" τῶν Γραφῶν, οὕτως ὥστε, ἔνεκεν διασαφοῦς ἀντιλήψεως, δυνατὸν νὰ ἐκτιμήσωμεν αὐτὰς ὅσον οὐδέποτε πρότερον.

Ἐν τῷ Ἐγχειριδίῳ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ("Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν") ἡ Mrs. Eddy δίδει ἕνα ὁρισμὸν τῆς ἁμαρτίας, λύπης, ἀσθενείας, καὶ θανάτου. Ἡ ἀντίληψις τοῦ ὁρισμοῦ τούτου θὰ ἦτο ἐλευθερία ἐκ τοῦ φόβου. Γράφει (σελ. 215) "Ἐνίοτε παρασυρόμεθα ὑπὸ τοῦ φρονήματος ὅτι τὸ σκότος εἶναι τόσον πραγματικὸν ὅσον καὶ τὸ φῶς· ἀλλ' ἡ Ἐπιστήμη βεβαιοῖ ὅτι τὸ σκότος εἶναι μόνον μία, θνητὴ αἴσθησις τῆς ἀπουσίας τοῦ φωτός, κατὰ τὴν ἔλευσιν τοῦ ὁποίου τὸ σκότος χάνει τὴν ὄψιν τῆς πραγματικότητος. Οὕτω ἡ ἁμαρτία καὶ ὀλίψις, ἡ ἀσθένεια καὶ ὁ θάνατος, εἶναι ἡ ὑποθετικὴ ἀπουσία τῆς Ζωῆς, τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ φεύγουσιν ὡς φάσματα τῆς πλάνης πρὸ τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ ἀγάπης."

Ὅταν συναισθανθῶμεν ὅτι ἡ θλῖψις, ἡ ἀσθένεια καὶ ὁ θάνατος εἶναι τίποτε πλέον ἀπὸ τὴν "ὑποθετικὴν ἀπουσίαν τῆς Ζωῆς, τοῦ Θεοῦ" ὅταν ἴδωμεν ὅτι ἐπειδὴ ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι παντοδύναμος, δὲν δύναται νὰ ἀπουσιάζῃ ποτέ· ὅταν ἐνθυμοῦμεθα ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι τὸν Πᾶν, καὶ ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει ὡς ἐκ τούτου ἄλλη δύναμις, δυνάμεθα ἀληθῶς νὰ ἀναβλέψωμεν καὶ ἀγαλιάσωμεν ἐν μιᾷ νεωστί-εὑρεθείσῃ ἐλευθερίᾳ ἥτις οὐδέποτε δύναται νὰ ἀφαιρεθῇ. Εἶναι ἐλευθερία ἥτις ἦλθεν ἐκ τῆς ἐκζητήσεως καὶ γνώσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, καλοῦ, ὡς Παντὸς ἐν Παντί.

Ἐὰν ἡ ἁπλῆ αὕτη ἀλήθεια φαίνεται πάρα πολὺ καλὴ ἵνα εἶναι ἀληθής, ἔχομεν μόνον ἵνα τὴν μεταχειρισθῶμεν ὅπως τὴν εὕρωμεν εὐαπόδεικτον. Ἐὰν παρουσιάζηται ἡ ὑποβολὴ ὅτι κάποια αἴσθησις ἀσθενείας ἢ θλίψεως φαίνεται πραγματική, δυνάμεθα νὰ ἐρωτήσωμεν ἑαυτοὺς ἐὰν εἶναι πραγματικωτέρα τοῦ ἀντικατοπτρισμοῦ τοῦ παρατηρουμένου εἰς τὴν ἔρημον ἢ τῶν παραξένων εἰκόνων τῶν βλεπομένων ἐν ὀνείρῳ. Ἡ ἐπιστημονικὴ ἀπάντησις πρέπει νὰ εἶναι, "Ὄχι! Τί θὰ εἴπωμεν, τότε, εἰς τὸ λεγόμενον κακὸν ἢ πλάνην—εἰς ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ φαίνεται νὰ εἶναι ἁμαρτία, ἀσθένεια, θάνατος; Ἡ ἀπάντησις θὰ εὑρεθῇ εἰς τὴν Science and Health ("Ἐπιστήμην καὶ Ὑγείαν σελ. 545) "Ἡ Ἀλήθεια ἔχει μίαν μόνον ἀπάντησιν πρὸς ὅλην τὴν πλάνην,—τὴν ἁμαρτίαν, ἀσθένειαν, καὶ θάνατον: Γῆ (μηδαμινότης) εἶσαι, καὶ εἰς γῆν (μηδαμινότητα) θέλεις ἐπιστρέψει," ἡ ἀλήθεια δὲ αὕτη εἶναι ἐδὼ καὶ τώρα εὐαπόδεικτος.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

God Is Life

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERYONE wants to live, to be well and happy, to be strong and courageous. Indeed, mankind spends its days seeking life, health, and happiness. The only reason for failure to gain the desired end is that men look in the wrong direction. It is a priceless joy to know that life, health, and happiness are to be found here and now; that today is a good day in which to turn to God, the only source of all good.

Mortals believe that life is in a material body; and when something is wrong with the body they make an examination of it, and then try to correct the trouble by using material remedies. If one is successful in this effort, so belief claims, the patient will continue to live; if unsuccessful, the patient must needs depart for the unknown hereafter! Such teaching never came from an enlightened study of the Bible; and for this fact we may thank God.

When one hears of a physician who has apparently cured an ailment with material means, he may believe that here is one who knows the right remedy. But no physician in any day or age has ever performed healings such as were accomplished by Christ Jesus, who instantaneously healed leprosy, lunacy, palsy, blindness, in fact "all manner of disease." More than that, he not only healed those who were ill but raised those who had passed away. Judging from his works, the Master utilized the perfect remedy which never fails. If we are in need of healing today, why not turn to his teachings, to the Christ, Truth, and find the same perfect remedy?

Christ Jesus said, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God." Nothing in this statement refers to a material body or to material remedies for disease. Strange as it may seem to some, Jesus was not the first to give a metaphysical recipe for the finding of eternal life. In the Old Testament we read, "Seek ye me [God], and ye shall live." A simple statement, is it not? According to Scripture, then, to "seek" God and "know" God is to find eternal Life.

Christian Science has been given to the world not to replace the teachings of Christ Jesus, but to elucidate them. It has not come to replace the Bible, but to furnish a "key" to the Scriptures, so that, because of a clarified understanding, we may as never before appreciate them.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy gives a striking definition of sin, sorrow, disease, and death. To understand this definition would be to be freed from fear. She writes (p. 215): "We are sometimes led to believe that darkness is as real as light; but Science affirms darkness to be only a mortal sense of the absence of light, at the coming of which darkness loses the appearance of reality. So sin and sorrow, disease and death, are the suppositional absence of Life, God, and flee as phantoms of error before truth and love."

When we realize that sin, sorrow, disease, and death are nothing more than the "suppositional absence of Life, God"; when we see that because God is omnipresent, He can never be absent; when we remember that God is All, and that there is therefore no other power, we may truly look up and rejoice in a new-found freedom which can never be taken away. It is a freedom that has come from seeking and knowing God, good, as All-in-all!

If this simple truth seems too good to be true, we have only to utilize it to find it provable. If the suggestion presents itself that a certain sense of disease or sorrow seems real, we may ask ourselves if it is any more real than the mirage seen in a desert or the strange images seen in a dream. The scientific answer must be, No! What shall we say, then, to what is called evil or error—to what seems to be sin, sickness, death? The answer is to be found in Science and Health (p. 545): "Truth has but one reply to all error,—to sin, sickness, and death: 'Dust [nothingness] thou art, and unto dust [nothingness] shalt thou return,'" and this truth is here and now demonstrable.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

The Mother

The sea's children, the ripples are at play.
Dreamily, sleepily, they creep after each other
Over the sands at the close of day.
Here a little one breaks away from its fellows,
Trundling a wisp of seaweed over and over
Into a pool of light, bright reds and yellows,
Then back again tired, to rest on gold pillows—
And the sea tucks each tenderly safe under cover,
Under her blue green breast, great-hearted mother.

Children she has in plenty, often too boisterous;
But large waves and wavelets, she tucks them all under—
Though they break from restraining clasp on to the shore
She draws them all back again, safe under cover
Under her blue green breast, great-hearted mother.

E. MURIEL ROOKE.

In the Heart of Winter

To those who dread not the cold and the wind there is nothing more exhilarating than a walk through the woods and fields when the wind howls, and the snow travels with reckless speed, flying past trees and fences as though impelled with a mad desire to outdistance the pursuing gale. Snow imps dance a wild uncanny dance, hesitating a moment in some sheltered spot, then racing furiously across the open fields, whirling round and round in their wild endeavour to gather more snow. At each lull in the wind they lie down, invisible to the eye, leaving no track or trail, and we know not where they are until with the fresh blast of wind they rise up once more and continue their furious scamper. In the woods all seems forsaken; except in some sheltered nook no birds are seen. The grey squirrel has commenced his long winter sleep in the hollow of a tree. Chipmunks, too, are asleep to the world in their underground homes; even the busy red squirrel has taken a day off and is snoozing comfortably in his nest. The wind whistles uneasily through the swaying branches, and the brown curled-up leaves of the oak rustle loudly. Now and then one of the leaves lets go its hold, and dances along on the smooth white ground with no companions but the wind and the falling snow. On such a day we see no tracks, for even did the wood folks move about, their tracks would be wiped out almost as soon as they were made. The cotton-tail is hiding in some thick snow-covered scrub, or perhaps in a hole beneath an uprooted tree. Even the predatory mink cares not to venture forth unless sorely pressed by hunger. The ruffled grouse seeks the protection of a friendly hemlock tree, or sits snug under a thick patch of laurel. In the swamp thicket the quails, huddled close together for mutual protection, are trying to brave the storm. . . .

The snow falls in large, wet flakes and settles on all things. Then each shrub becomes a snow bush and its branches are lost to view. Every stump and stone is a tall, white monument; even on the tree trunks the snow clings, as though anxious for all the world to be white. Then is it worth our while to leave our homes, we find, to visit a forest of pines or hemlocks, for they with their well-clad branches are wonderfully transformed; each branch is a study in itself, and the effect of the whole forest thus covered with snow is more beautiful than autumn foliage. Strangely enough we do not feel the need of the stronger coloring, but are satisfied with the delicate blues, which are intensified by the almost gold color of the thinly-scattered rays of sunlight that with difficulty find their way between the snow-clad branches. — From "Wild Life and the Camera," by A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS AT YEAR-END

Stock Market Quotations Not Indicative of Bear or Bull Movement

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NEW YORK — Irregularity, with modernately active trading in stocks, indifference in the bond market, firm money and narrow ranges for cotton and wheat failed to stimulate much interest in the financial district. The share market was somewhat of a stand off. It neither receded substantially under the last-minute tax selling, nor rallied impressively as an end-of-the-year "demonstration."

Market strength among several of the pivotal stocks, however, and realization that time is now on the side of the bulls brought more short cornering than bear selling, and at the close more stocks were above their previous closing levels than were below them. The volume was better than 3,500,000 shares.

News of the day affecting stock prices was conspicuously scarce. The financial in district is now being flooded with expressions of opinion on the prospects for the new year made by leaders in banking and industry, big and small, but its faith in such prognostications at this moment is less sublime perhaps than it was. At any rate, cold statistics are again in high favor, but beyond news of a bankruptcy or two involving unimportant companies, neither the day nor the week-end was productive of much to throw light on the future.

Erratic Security Trend

Buying and selling currents flowed into the market from too many directions to enable one to detect a consistent flow. Occasional bear pressure was thrown here and there, as, for instance, on International Combustion and on the mail-order shares, but it did not last long.

Steel was consistently firm, but General Motors for a while was forced below 40. Leading stocks, with more of a speculative flavor, as American Can and Johns-Manville, rallied quickly whenever they receded to their recent support levels and appeared to find the way ahead easier than the backward path.

Copper shares as a group were heavy, and so were the rubbers and the coals, There was no great incentive to buy the rails, except those issues which did better than ordinary on their November earnings statements, nor was any special predilection shown for the public utilities, which were irregular.

No Year-End Money Squeeze

Fears of a squeeze in call money at the end of the year were dissipated when a renewal rate of 6 per cent was posted, although the scarcity of funds threatened to bring up the rate before the close. No changes in other sections of the money market took place, the picture contrasting sharply with that of a year ago when call rate was 12 per cent.

That the market has got through December with no higher call money than 6 per cent is due in large part to the heavy liquidation of brokers loans and lessened industrial activity, but also to Federal Reserve policy.

The loss this month of enough gold to warrant the extension of nearly a billion and a half of credit would have made itself felt in a period also marked by large currency requirements, by year-end window dressing by the banks and other corporations, and by preparations for record-breaking dividend and interest disbursements had it not been for reserve bank aid.

All round easing in foreign exchanges took place. The temporarily higher money rates here and the end of the annual holiday remittances of immigrants tended to hold up the dollar, while rumored reductions in certain central bank rates abroad was an added factor.

A fresh break in silver prices sent the "silver exchanges" downward again. Spanish currency was heavy on delayed plans for placing the peseta on a gold basis, but South Americans firmed up.

Selling to Establish Losses

Selling stocks to establish income losses for tax purposes is said to be a considerable factor today, the last day in which such sales could be made unless done on a cash basis Tuesday. As an offsetting factor many traders were inclined to buy on the idea that banks and large holders of stocks would like to see a smart rally before the close Tuesday in order to improve the look of year end balance sheets.

Some measure of the widespread belief that tax selling has been the source of the main pressure against stocks for the last few weeks may be had from a reading of Monday's market letters. Of some 60 commission house letters sent out this morning, more than 50 mentioned the fact that today, Monday, is the last day on which tax selling can be done.

Since because of the new year's holiday in Wednesday stock transactions made Tuesday cannot be completed before Thursday, the brokers' loans total as made up by the Federal Reserve Board will include only sales made from last Tuesday until the close today, Monday. In the period there has been little net change in prices, but the delayed effects of the previous week's selling, the responsibility of short covering for such rally as has taken place and the undoubted transfer of much margin stock to strong holders in connection with the tax selling suggests another small decrease in loans.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; U. S. Steel leads rally.

Bonds: Mixed; high grade rails steady.

Curb: Irregular; Stutz at new low on bankruptcy petition.

Foreign exchanges: Irregular; Spanish peseta at new 1929 low; Japanese yen at new 1929 high.

Cotton: Easy; southern selling.

Sugar: Lower; increased spot offerings.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; excellent winter wheat reports.

Corn: Easy; predictions large contract deliveries.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.26¼	1.26⅝
Mar.	1.32⅜	1.32⅞	1.31⅞	1.32¼
May	1.36¼	1.36½	1.35½	1.35⅝

Corn

Dec.	.89	.89	.86¾	.86⅞
Mar.	.93⅜	.93⅜	.92⅜	.92½
May	.95¾	.95⅞	.95¼	.95½

Oats

Dec.	.46½	.46⅝	.44½	.44⅝
Mar.	.48¼	.48½	.47⅝	.47⅝
May	.49⅝	.49⅝	.49	.49⅛

Lard

Jan.	10.07	10.10	10.12	10.02
Dec.	9.87	9.87	9.80	9.80

BANK OF FRANCE DIVIDEND

PARIS—The Bank of France has declared a net dividend of 52 per cent for the calendar year 1929, compared with 35 per cent for 1928.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations to 1:15 p. m.

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 30	Dec. 28
57⅞	35	..	Abitibi	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	..	
159½	45	2.40	Ab & Straus.	300	47	47	47	..	
34	20	6	Adams Ex	3200	25¼	24½	24⅞	25	
35⅞	19	2	Adams Mill	300	21	21	21	..	
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely.	1600	12¾	12	12¼	12	
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	1000	21¾	20	21	21	
1¾	⅜	..	Ahumada	1500	½	⅜	⅜	⅜	
223⅜	77	2½	Air Reduc	4100	119⅝	116½	119	116½	
487⅛	193⅜	2½	Airway El	400	187⅜	181½	183⅝	193⅜	
11¼	1	..	Ajax Rubber	2400	1¼	1	1	1¼	
10¼	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	11300	7½	7	7¼	7	
25	5	..	Alb PWP	200	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	
56½	17	..	Alleghany	17900	23⅜	22½	23⅛	23¼	
113⅝	90	5½	Alleghany pf	100	95¾	95½	95½	95¼	
135	85	2½	Alliance R	50	100	100	100	..	
75½	35⅛	7	Allis-Chal	400	49¼	47¼	49¼	47	
36¼	23	..	*Alpha P C	200	29	28⅝	28⅝	20	
11⅛	2	..	Amal Lea	100	3½	2¾	2¾	2¾	
42⅝	17	2	Amerada	4100	17¾	17¾	17¾	18	
23⅝	4	..	Am Ag Ch	400	7	6½	6½	6½	
73⅝	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	1000	26¼	25	25¼	26¼	
157	65	2½	Am Bk Note	700	77	76	76	75¾	
20½	5¼	..	Am Beet S	600	6⅝	6½	6⅝	..	
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	600	40	39⅝	40	40½	
62	40½	2.40	Am Brass	500	45⅝	45¾	45⅝	45¾	
126½	113	7	Am Brake pf	500	120	120	120	119½	
34⅝	4¼	..	Am Br Bov	800	8½	8¼	8⅛	8½	
104	49⅜	..	Am BB pf	50	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	
184½	86	4	Am Can	13800	117⅝	115¼	116½	115¾	
106½	75	6	Am Car & F	200	79½	78¾	79½	78⅞	
73⅝	18	..	Am Chain pf	100	73¼	73¼	73¼	75½	
57	35	2	Am Chicle	300	38½	35½	35½	..	
55	20	1.60§	Am Com Alc	800	28½	28¼	28¼	28⅞	
98½	23	..	Am European	1200	32½	30⅝	31¼	32½	
179¼	50	..	Am & FPw	24100	87¼	84⅜	86⅝	84⅝	
108½	101½	7	Am&FP 7	600	107	10A 65¼	107	..	
103	86¼	7	Am&FP 2pf	200	94½	94⅛	94½	..	
42	17½	1	Am Hawaii	600	18	18	18	..	
52¼	23¼	..	Am Hide pf	100	30	29⅞	30	..	
54	29	3	Am Ice	1100	48½	37⅝	38½	37½	
96¾	29½	2§	Am Int Corp	7200	36	35⅛	35½	35½	
8⅞	2½	..	Am La Fr	500	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝	
136	90	8	Am Loco	200	99	98¾	99	98¾	
81¾	31½	6	Am Metals	600	44¾	43	43	45	
135	106	6	Am Met 6%	100	113	113	113	..	
17⅞	⅜	..	Am Piano	500	⅞	¾	¾	⅞	
175¾	64½	1§	Am Pw&Lt	2000	78	74	78	75	
104	92¼	6	Am P & L 6	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	
84¾	72⅝	5	Am P&L pf st.	1100	80¾	80⅝	80⅝	80½	
55⅝	28	1½	Am Radiat	7200	30¼	29¼	29⅜	30	
64⅜	12½	..	Am Repub	1200	23⅞	21½	21⅞	23	
144⅝	60	2§	Am Roll Mill	1800	79⅞	78⅜	79¼	78	
3	⅞	..	Am R M rts.	100	⅝	½	½	½	
74¾	44	4§	Am Saf Raz	100	58½	58½	58½	..	
41⅞	18	2	Am Seating	300	17½	17	17	18	
7	⅜	..	Am Ship	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅛	
130¼	62	4	Am Smelt	4500	72¾	70¼	71⅜	72⅜	
138	123⅛	7	Am Smelt pf	100	134½	134½	134½	..	
79⅞	35⅝	3	Am Stl Fnd	1400	45	44	45	44	
114	110	7	Am Stl Fdy pf	10	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110½	
86	44	2	Am Stores	600	43½	42⅞	42⅞	44	
94⅜	56	..	Am Sugar	700	59½	58¾	59⅛	58	
32⅞	17	5	Am T&Cab	30	26⅝	26⅝	28⅛	29¼	
104¾	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	3800	217⅞	215	216¼	216⅜	
199	50	1§	Am Wat W	2400	86½	85	86	85½	
104	97	6	Am Wat W 6	200	100	100	100	100	
27⅞	5⅞	..	Am Wool	1000	6½	6¾	6½	6⅝	
58⅜	15¼	..	Am Wool pf	900	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	19	
16⅛	4	..	Am Writ ct	1000	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..	
49¼	7	..	Am Zinc	200	8¼	8	8⅛	8¼	
111¼	49⅜	..	Am Zinc pf	200	54	54	54	53¼	
89⅜	46	3	Anac Wire	1000	46¼	46¼	46¼	..	
140	67¼	7	Anaconda	27600	74⅜	71¾	72¾	73⅛	
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cop	1500	35½	35	35⅝	36	
68⅜	30	3	Andes Cop	600	33¼	32½	33	32⅝	
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	800	23⅜	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝	
95	75	7	Armour D pf	300	81	80¾	80⅞	81½	
18⅜	5⅛	..	Arm Ill A	6100	5½	5	5⅛	5¾	
10¼	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	3300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	
86	57	7	Arm Ill pf	1000	61⅝	61½	61⅝	61½	
107⅜	61¼	..	Arnold Cons	2400	65½	65⅜	65⅜	65½	
30	16⅝	2	Art Loom	200	19½	19	19	..	
30⅞	20¼	1½	Art Metals	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	..	
58⅜	34	4	Asso Apparl	800	36⅝	36	36	36¼	
70⅜	25	2½	Asso Dry G	3500	29⅛	28¼	28⅜	29¼	
47½	34½	2	Asso Oil	20	36	35½	36	..	
295⅜	195⅛	10	Atchison		222	219⅝	219⅝	221	
86⅞	32⅛	..	Atl G&WI	100	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	..	
62⅞	45⅝	4	Atl G&WI pf	500	58	58	58	57⅝	
77⅞	30	1§	Atl Refin	6500	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	37½	
140	67	4	Atlas Pwd	400	78	76¾	76⅞	80	
17⅞	5	..	Atlas Tack	3000	6¼	6¼	6¼	..	
514	120	4	Auburn Auto	300	194	193	194	195	
11¾	3¼	5⅝	Austin N	100	4	4	4	4¼	
42⅜	18	..	Austin N pf	300	19½	19	19½	..	
65	49½	4.49	Aust Crest	100	55¼	55	55½	55	
35½	4	..	Auto Sales	500	5½	5⅛	5½	5	
46⅞	13	3	Auto Sales pf	100	17	17	17	..	
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	1000	35½	35½	35½	..	
20	4⅝	..	Aviation	9900	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4⅝	

—B—

66⅝	15	1¾	Baldwin	700	30¾	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	
145⅛	105	6	Balt & O	1400	115⅝	114½	115	114⅜	
96⅝	55	3½	Bangor & A	100	63	63	63	63½	
33⅜	16	2	Barker Bros	100	16½	16½	16½	19½	
29¼	2½	..	Barnet	400	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½	
49⅛	20	2	Barnsdall A	16800	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	23½	
32⅞	13¾	..	Beacon Oil	2000	13½	12½	12½	13⅜	
106½	100	7	Beatrice pf	100	100	100	100	..	
101	45	3	Beechnut	500	58	58	58	59½	
17⅜	4⅝	..	Belding H	200	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝	
84⅞	75	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	..	
104⅜	25	2	Bendix	7700	34⅞	33¼	33⅞	33½	
66⅞	25	3	Best & Co	600	30⅛	29¾	29⅝	36¼	
140⅜	78½	4	Beth Steel	3800	92⅜	91⅛	92	91¼	
123	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	200	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	
28	28	..	Bloomfle CT	100	..	..	..	..	
51⅞	22	..	Bloom'dale	600	23	23	23	23	
136⅜	37	5§	Bohn Alum	500	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	51⅜	
83½	70	4	Bon Ami A	100	71	71	71	70½	
11⅝	5	..	Booth Fish	2200	3¾	3½	3¾	..	
63⅜	18	..	Booth F 1pf	800	20⅜	20½	20⅝	..	
100½	53	3	*Borden	1000	65¾	65⅜	66⅛	66½	
56⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	1700	32½	31⅝	32⅜	32	
145	85	..	Boston & Me	100	100	100	100	..	
15½	2½	..	Bot M A pf	100	2½	2½	2½	2½	
63⅛	8½	..	Briggs	12900	15	14¼	14⅞	14⅝	
43½	17⅜	..	Briggs & Str	100	20	20	20	20½	
6⅞	1½	..	Brit Steel	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
21⅜	7⅞	..	Brit Steel 2pf	9100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..	
73⅞	13	3	Brockway	500	17½	17	17	..	
31⅞	16	4	Bklyn Man T	600	64	63½	63⅞	63⅛	
55¼	16¼	3	Bruns Balke	200	26¼	19⅝	19⅝	20⅜	
14¾	4½	..	Bruns Term	100	14½	14½	14½	14½	
42⅜	11	1	Bucyrus	1700	23⅝	23	23⅝	23½	
65	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf	800	25⅞	25	25	24⅝	
225⅝	83¼	..	Budd Mfg Co	1300	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9½	
12½	7⅞	..	Budd Wheel	2200	8	8	8	8⅜	
54⅜	35	1.60	Bullard	300	29	28	28	29½	
31	21¼	..	Bulova Wtch	200	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	28⅜	
96⅞	29	3§	Burroughs	3000	43¾	41⅝	43½	43	
89⅛	31¼	2§	Bush Term	1200	35½	35⅛	35½	..	
9	2	..	Butte Cop	200	3¼	3	3⅛	2⅞	
12⅜	4⅜	2	Butte & Sup	800	4½	4½	4½	..	
41	17½	..	Butterick	500	19½	18½	18½	18	
192⅞	50	..	Byers	2700	85¾	83¾	84½	82⅝	
47⅛	20	..	By-Prod C	200	23	23	23	28	

—C—

48⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack	500	67½	67	67	66⅜	
4	1	..	Callahan	1800	1¼	1	1	1⅛	
136⅜	73½	..	Calu & Ariz	1700	84	82	82¼	82⅞	
61⅞	25	4½	Calu & Hecla	2200	28½	28	28⅛	28¼	
49½	19½	2	Campbell	200	20	20	20	20	
98¾	45	..	Canaday Dry	1100	64	63¾	64	63½	
255⅞	185	10	Can Pac	1100	187	186½	186½	187¼	
48⅜	28½	2.80	Cannon Mills	300	29	28⅞	28⅞	29	
25¾	17	..	Capital A Co	500	21	20⅞	21	20⅞	
39⅞	29	..	Capital A pf	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	..	
67	50¼	..	Caterpillar T.	200	50¾	50¾	50¾	..	
467	130	6	Case Thresh	1100	195½	190	193	191	
42⅛	6¼	..	Cav-Dobbs	500	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
79⅜	31	3	Celotex	400	37	35¼	37	34½	
48⅜	21	2	Cen Aguirre	3900	23¼	23	23	23¼	
59⅜	27⅛	2	Cen Alloy	1400	31⅛	30½	30⅝	30¾	
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P	2000	63½	62⅝	63⅜	63½	
32	11	..	Cert-Teed	1300	12	11⅛	11⅜	12	
80⅜	18	..	Checker Cab	2300	35	32	35	34⅜	
92	42⅛	3	Ches Corp	800	61½	61	61⅜	61⅜	
279⅜	160	10	Ches & Ohio	600	200⅜	200	200⅜	200¼	
25⅜	3½	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
23⅞	8	..	Chi Gt West	300	14	14	14	14	
83⅜	17½	..	Chi Gt W pf	200	33	26⅞	28	27⅜	
44⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	1300	24	23½	23⅝	24	
68⅜	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	4700	42	41⅝	41⅞	41⅞	
108½	75	4	Chi & NW	1200	85¼	84¾	84½	84	
47½	21⅞	..	Chi Pneu	600	24	23	23½	23½	
11⅝	47	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51¾	
14	1½	..	Chi RI	500	113	112	112	113	
135	26	3	Chrysler	2201	00	35⅝	34¾	35	
62¾	39⅞	3.60	City Ice	200	42⅜	42⅜	42⅝	..	
27	7¼	..	City Stores	1700	10⅝	10	10¼	10¼	
61⅞	25	..	Clark Eq	200	35	34½	34⅞	35	
77½	69⅞	3½	Clev & Pit	10	74¼	74¼	74¼	..	
72¾	34½	5	Cluett Phdy	700	35⅝	35	35	35¼	
119	90½	7	Cluett Pr	30	91	91	91	..	
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	200	132	131½	132	..	
72¼	10	..	Collins&A	2600	15½	14⅜	14½	15	
78½	27⅜	..	Colo F&I	100	36	36	36	39⅜	
140	52	2	Col Gas	18900	71	69⅝	71	70	
344	105	4§	Col Carbon	1200	168⅜	160½	161	163¼	
88⅜	16⅛	.87	Col Graph	17400	26⅝	25¾	26⅛	26	
62⅝	28	2	Com Cred	5600	22⅝	22	22	23	
105⅞	70	6½	Com Cr 1pf	50	77	77	77	76	
78	28⅛	4§	Com Inv Tr	5200	38¾	37⅛	37½	38⅞	
69⅛	10	..	ComInv war	400	10	10	10	10½	
51⅝	28	3	Com Cred A	100	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	32⅝	
63	20⅛	3	Com Sol	7000	30¼	29⅛	29⅛	29	
10⅝	5	5a	Comwlth & So	19000	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	12⅝	
35⅜	11	..	Congoleum	5400	13½	13½	13½	13¾	
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	1000	17⅜	16½	16⅝	16⅜	
30⅜	15½	2	Con Film pf	200	19⅞	19½	19⅞	..	
183¾	80⅛	4	Con Gas	9800	96¾	95	95½	94⅞	
100½	92½	5	Con Gas pf	400	99¾	99½	99¾	99¾	
78⅝	45	6	Con Ry C pf	400	50¼	50	50	..	
6¼	⅜	..	Con Textile	5500	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	
11½	5⅛	..	Container B	1300	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅛	
45⅞	20⅛	1	Cont Shares	5400	30⅝	29½	29⅞	30⅜	
90	25¼	..	Cont Bak A	900	42½	41¼	42¼	42½	
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	8200	6	5⅝	6	6	
100	75½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	89½	89½	89½	89½	
92	40⅛	2½	Cont Can	3200	50	49⅝	49¾	49	
110¼	46½	2	Cont Ins	1100	58	57½	57⅞	58	
33½	20⅜	2	Cont Dia Fib	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30	
28⅜	6¼	.80	Cont Motors	7600	6½	6⅛	6½	6⅜	
47⅛	18	..	Cont Oil	14900	22½	22	22⅛	22⅜	
126⅜	70	3	Corn Prod	2000	87½	86⅜	87⅛	87½	
82¾	20⅛	2§	Coty	4400	24⅛	23⅛	23⅜	24½	
125	17	1§	Crosley	900	18⅞	18⅛	18½	18¾	
79	37⅛	..	Crown Cork	100	42	42	42	44	
31	24	..	Cream of Wh	700	26½	25½	26½	26	
121¾	31	5	Crucible	1500	89	85¾	87½	85	
116¾	102	7	Crucible pf	100	109	109	109	..	
⅝	⅛	..	Cuba Cn pf ct	100	¼	¼	¼	⅜	
5½	⅝	..	Cuba Cane	1900	⅞	⅞	¾	⅞	
24½	5	..	Cuba Co	400	.9	.9	.9	.9⅜	
⅛	⅛	..	Cuba Cane ct	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
17	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	500	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½	
6¾	1	..	Cub Dom S	1100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1	
67⅞	36	4	Cudahy	300	47½	47¼	47¼	47½	
30⅜	6⅞	..	Curtiss W	15000	6⅞	6¾	6½	6½	
37⅞	13¾	..	Curtiss W A	39500	14½	13⅝	13⅞	14	
126½	63	..	Cuyamel Fr	300	99¾	99½	99½	..	

—D—

69⅛	21¼	..	Davison	300	29	27½	28½	28¼	
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	1100	162¾	161¼	161⅜	161	
169¾	120¼	6§	Del Lac&W	100	141	141	141	137½	
77¾	49	..	Denv RG pf	200	61½	61½	61½	..	
385	151	8	Det Edison	200	198	196	198	196	

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 30	Dec. 26
164	117	8	Diamond M	50	135	135	135	134⅜	
54½	12	1.20	Dom Stores	700	20	19	19⅜	19½	
231	80	4§	Dupont	2600	114⅜	114	114	114	
104⅞	37	..	Duplan Silk	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..	
50	36	..	Durham H pf	10	47	47	47	..	

—E—

264⅜	150	5§	East Kodak	700	174	172¼	171	174	
76⅜	18	3	Eaton Axle	700	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	27½	
39⅜	4	2½	Eitington	6900	8	7⅞	8	8	
174	50	4§	Elec Auto Lt	4000	80⅞	79⅞	80⅜	80¼	
18⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	1400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	
86⅝	29⅜	1	Elec P&L	4300	47	46	46⅝	46	
109¼	98	7	Elec P&L pf	100	106	106	106	..	
104½	55	5	Elec Sto Bat	700	69¼	68	68⅞	69¼	
73	11½	..	Emer-Br B	100	2	2	2	..	
83⅜	45¼	5	End John	1100	51	51	51	52	
79⅝	31	1§	Eng P S	3200	39½	38⅜	38⅝	39	
100	84⅜	5½	EPS 5½pf ww	100	94⅛	94⅛	94⅜	..	
42	31¼	2	Equit Bldg	100	40	40	40	40	
93½	41½	..	Erie	4900	56⅞	55⅜	55¼	56	
61½	56	3.50	Erie & Pitts	10	61½	61½	61½	..	
54	36½	4	Eureka Vac	700	36½	36½	36½	36½	
73¾	15	2½	§Evans Auto L	900	20⅝	20½	20¾	20¾	

—F—

72⅝	22	2½	§Fashion Pk	400	26	25¼	26	26	
56½	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	1700	33	31	31½	33⅞	
22⅜	5	.80	Fed Motor T	600	8	8	8	8	
33	25½	..	Fed

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99⅝	99½
Am Ag Chm 7s '41	103½	103¼
Alleghany 5s '44	95⅞	95⅝
Alleghany 5s '49	99⅛	99⅛
Am Chain deb 6s '23	99⅛	99⅛
Am I G Chem 5½s cv '49	97	96¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	102	101⅝
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	95½	94⅞
Am Smelting 5s '47	73	71
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	100⅜	100⅛
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	103	103
Am T & T col 5s '46	138	136
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	103¾	102⅜
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	85½	85¼
Ann Arbor 4s	84⅝	84
Armour & Co 5½s 43	82	82
Armour & Co 4½s	128⅛	127¼
Atch T&SF Rfy M'4s '65	90½	90¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	74	74
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	95⅝	95¼
B&O cv 4½ '833	99⅛	99¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	102	101⅞
B&O 5s series D	101½	101¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	108⅜	108⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104¼	104¼
Bell Tel of a 5s '60 C	105⅜	105¼
Beth Steel con 5½s '52	106⅞	106⅝
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅞	104⅝
Bostch & Me 5s '67	98	97¼
Bow-Bitmor 6s f g 7s '34	101¼	101⅛
Bklyn Ed rfg 6s '41	105⅞	105⅝
Bklyn-Manh Tr sf 6s '68	94½	94½
By Products 5½s '60	105	105
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	94⅜	93⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94¼	94¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93⅞	93⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s	100⅝	100⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	111½	111⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s '60	84⅛	84⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97⅝	97⅜
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102	102
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101	100¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100	100
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91⅝	91⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101⅝	101⅛
Cen Hudson Gas 5s	102	102
Cen New Eng 4s	84	84
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	55⅜	55
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98¾	98½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95¼	95¼
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	98½	98⅜
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	105	105
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	73½	73½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	102⅜	102⅜
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	73	73
Chi Gt Wes 4s '59	64	64
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	93½	93½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72⅞	72
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92¼	92¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95⅝	95⅝
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	105	105
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115	115
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104⅛	104⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89¼	89¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	107	107
Colonial 6s ct	69½	69
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr. '99	99¼	99¼
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May '100	99⅜	99⅜
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	83⅛	83
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	93⅛	93⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	61	60⅛
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	78½	78½
Container Corp 6s '46	92¼	92
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	37½	37
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	37½	37
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	65½	65
Cuba Rlr 1st 5s '52	81½	80½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99¾
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	41	40
Del & Hudson 7s '30	103⅝	103⅝
Den & R G Wn 6s '55	92½	92½
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	87¾	87¾
Derby Dry Goods 7s '42	48	48
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	102½
Dodge Bros 6½s ct 6s '40	92	91⅞
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99	99
Elk Horn 6½s	85	85
Edith Rochef 6s	101½	100½
Erie cv 4s B '53	82¼	82¼
Erie 5s '67	96¾	96½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101½	101½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	50	48
Erie gen lien	81	80⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	95	95
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	76	75
Fla East Coast 5s '74	50	49
Fondu Johns & G 4½s '52	267	267
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	99	99
Gen Cable 5½s '47	99¼	99¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	102⅜	102⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105½	105
Goodyear 5s '57	91⅞	90½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅝	104⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	109¼	109¼
Great Northern 4½s '46 D	97½	97⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77 A	96⅛	96⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110	109¾
Green Bay & West deb B	27	27
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98¼	98¼
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	96¾	96¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	65⅝	64½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77⅛	77⅛
Humble Oil 5s '37	100½	100
Ill Bell rfg 5s '56	103½	102½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	97⅜	97⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	98
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97	97
Inter Rap Tran 5s '66	67	66¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	103½	103½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	91½	91
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	95	95
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97½	97½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	90¼	90¼
Int Paper 5s '55	87½	87
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93½	93¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	121½	120
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	81½	81
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	30⅜	30⅜
Kendall 5½s ww	89⅞	89⅞
Kan City Pts&Mem 4s '36	95¼	95¼
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	75⅝	75⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	98⅞	98⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	78	75½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	87½	87½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	80	80
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	102⅛	102⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41	102¼	102¼
L&N unl 4s '40	95¼	95¼
L&N 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	69⅛	69⅛
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	90	90
McCrory 5½s '40	96½	96½
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	101⅝	101⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¾	98¾
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	88¾	88¾
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	98	98
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	100½	100½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74½	74½
Mo Pac 5s F	99¾	98⅞
Mo Pac 5s G '78	98⅞	98⅞
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100½	100⅛
Mo Pac 5½s '49	107½	107
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95¾	95¾
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	100½	100
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	81½	81½
Murray Body 6½s	80	80
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50¼	50¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97⅞	97⅞
Nat Rad 6½s '47	21½	21
N O T & T 4½s B '61	98⅝	98
N Y C & H R deb 6s '35	99½	99½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	97⅞	97⅜
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105¾	105½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106	106
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101¼	101¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	112½	112½
N Y NH&H 4½s '67	111½	111½
N Y NH&H clt 6s '40	102	102
N Y NH&H cv 6s '48	127	127
N Y Ry inc 6s A '65	90	90
N Y Rys 5s '42	90	90
N Y State Ry con 5s '62	23¾	23¾
N Y State Ry 6½s B '62	23¾	23¾
N Y Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	51⅜	51⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99½	99½
Nor Am Ed 6½s '63	101¾	101¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	93	93
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	91	90⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100⅜	100⅜
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	70⅞	70⅝
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	89	89
Otis Steel 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	100⅜
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Poc Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103¾	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	104½	104½
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	71½	71½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	100⅝	100⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96	96
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	79	79
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	36	36
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	73	73
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	97½	97
Penn RR 4½s '52	98½	98½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	97½	97¼
Penn R R 5s '64	103½	103½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109⅛	109
Penn RR col 7s '30	100⅛	100⅜
Peoples Gas 7s	94½	94½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91½	91½
Phil Co 5s '67	98	97⅝
Phil & Read C & I 5s '53	83⅜	83⅜
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	93	92⅝
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	106¼	106¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	106¼	106¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94⅝	94¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	79½	78½
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	173	173
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100¼	100
Read rfg 4½s '97	94	94
Remington Rand 5½s	97¾	97½
Remington Rand 5½s ww	93½	92¾
Rep Brass 6s '48	93⅝	92⅞
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102	101½
Richfield Oil 6s ct	96	96
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	95¾	95¾
St L I M&S 4s R&G dv '33	94¾	95⅜
St L Merch Br 5s '30	100	99⅝
St L R M & Pac 5s '55	60¾	60¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	88½	88¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	90¼	90¼
St L & S E 5s B '50	102	100⅝
St L S W con 4s '32	98	98
St L S W 1st 5s '52	97⅜	97⅜
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	60½	60
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95	95
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	50	50
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	50¼	50
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	66½	66
Seabd A L rfg 4s '50	52½	52
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	46¼	46
Seabd A L con 6s '45	68½	68¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	60½	60½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B	62	60
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93⅝	93½
Shell Union 5s '47	95⅝	95⅜
Shubert Theater 6s '42	45	45
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	92⅞	92⅞
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100½	99⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99⅝	99⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101	100½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96¾	96¾
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95	94¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	93	93
Smith A O 6½s '33	101¾	101⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	101⅝
Solvay Am Inv 5s	93½	93
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	90⅝	90⅞
So Pac 4½s '68	95¾	95¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	95¾	95¼
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	100½	100½
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	91	91
So Ry con 5s '94	106¾	106¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¾	89
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122½	122¼
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103¾	102⅝
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅜	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96⅛	96
Stud Estat Oriente 7s '42	51	49
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106¼
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	85½	85½
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	101½	101
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100	100
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100	100
Tex & Pac 1st Pac 5½s '64	105	105
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	48
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26½	25¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	99¼	99¼
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	78	76
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¾	102
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102½	102
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94	93¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	88½	88½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90	90
Union Pacific 4s Cen Br	81	81
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97¾	97¼
Union Pacific 6s '42	99½	99½
US Rubber 5s '47	82	82
US Rubber 7½s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Universal Pipe 6s 36	61⅜	61
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93⅜	93⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99½	98⅝
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103½	102⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87½	87½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	65	62½
Va Mid 5s '36	97	96½
Va Ry 5s '62	100⅛	100⅜
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100½	100¼
Wabash 5s B '76	99⅝	99⅝
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101	101
Wabash 5s '75	101⅜	101⅝
Walworth 6½s '33 xw	90	89⅞
Walworth 6½s '35 xw	87	87
Warner Quin 6s '39	87½	87½
Washington Wat 5s	101⅝	101⅜
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102¼	102
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103⅝	103½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103	103
Western Electric 5s '44	103½	103
Western Maryland 5½s '77	79¼	78¾
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	86	86
Western Un r e 4½s '50	97½	97½
Western Un 5s '51	102	102
Westinghouse 5½s '48	102	101½
White New Mach 6s '40	76	75
Wickwire Spen Stl cv ct '35	26	26
Youngstown 5s	101	100⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101⅛	101⅛
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	88¾	88¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Dec30	Dec28
3½s '47	99.12	99.14	99.12	99.13	99.13	99.14
3½s reg	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	...	...
1st 4¼s '47-'52	101.5	101.7	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.6
4th 4¼s '38	101.13	101.14	101.10	101.14	101.14	101.13
US 4s '54	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.6	...

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83¼	83
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	65	65
Akershus 8s '63	87⅛	87
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	91¼	91
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	68	68
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	70	69
Antioquia 7s A '45	73½	73½
Antioquia 7s B '45	75	75
Antioquia 7s C '45	74	73½
Antioquia 7s D '45	75	74¼
Antioquia 7s III '46	69½	69½
Antwerp 5s '58	92½	92½
Argentine 5½s '62 -Cred	89⅜	89⅜
Argentine Gov 5s '45	86½	86½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	95⅜	94¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	95	94¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	95	94⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	95¾	94⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	95¾	95
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	95	94½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	94¾	94¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	95	94½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	95¼	94¾
Australia 5s '57	82½	82
Australia 5s '55	93	92¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102½	102¼
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	80¼	80¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93	93
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100⅞	100⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105⅞	105⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110	109⅝
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	107½	107
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	115¼
Berlin 6s '58	86¼	85
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	88⅛	88
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	86⅛	85
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	86½	86½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	73⅝	73⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	71¾	70¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	91¼	90½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	73⅜	73⅜
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	73¼	72
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	72½	72
Brazil (US) 8s '41	102	100
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	93¾	93
Bremen 7s '35	85½	85½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	73¾	73
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85¼	84
Bulgaria 7½s '68	83	82½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅛	100
Can (Dom) 5s '52	100⅛	100
Calsband (City) 8s '54	103	102½
Chanle (Bank) 6s '61	86½	86½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94½	94¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6s '61	87½	86½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	87	86½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93⅛	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	89	88¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	90	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89	89
Chritsiania (City) 6s '54	101⅝	101⅝
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	92⅝	92⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	67½	66
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	66	65
Coph'n (City) 6½s '53	88¼	88¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	79¾	79
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	80	80
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	93½	92
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87¼	87
Cuba 5½s '53	100½	100⅛
Cundi (Rep) 8s '48-'59	66	65
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109⅝	109¾
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109⅝	108½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	90⅝	90⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	99¾	99½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	96½	96½
Dominic (Rep) 6½s 1st '40	90¼	90¼
Drakè Price Prov 6s	104	103¾
Dutch E I 6s '47	101⅝	101⅝
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102	102
Fiat 7s '46 war	106¼	106¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	90	90
Finland (Rep) 6½s '45	90¼	90¼
Finland (Reu) 7s '50	98¼	97½
Finnish A 6½s '54	93	92¾
Finnish B 6½s '54	92¾	92¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	113½	112½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118¾	118⅝
Germ 7s '49	106¼	106¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85⅜	84
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	76½	76
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58	77½	77½
Hood Hope I&SW 7s '45	92⅛	92⅛
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	83⅛	83
Hamburg 6s '46	97¾	97¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	90½	92½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	82	82
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93⅜	93⅜
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92½	92
Italy (King) 7s '51	94½	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97½	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	95¾	95
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91	90
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102	101½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	77½	77½
Karstadt 6s '43	71	70¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	92	91½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	94½	94½
Medellin 6½s '54	67	65½
Mex 4s small A '10	17½	17½
Mex 4s large A '10	17	17
Ming Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	82¾	80
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85	84¾
Minas 6½s '59 ct	70	69½
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	101	101
Montevid (City) 6s '59	89¼	89¼
Montevid (City) 7s '52	98¼	97
New So Wales 5s '57	88	87
New So Wales 5s '58	88½	88
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	87¾	87¼
Norway Bank 5s '67	94	94
Norway (King) 5s '63	96¾	96¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	100⅞	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	102⅝	102⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅞	102⅞
Norwegian El 5½s '57	88⅝	88⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	87	86¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94¾	94½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	99	99
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	88	89
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	100½	100½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '53	101⅜	101⅜
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	99½	99
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	70½	70½
Peru 6s '60	68½	68
Poland 6s '40	74⅜	74⅜
Poland 7s '47	79	79
Poland 8s '50	93	92
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	88	87½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	90½	90
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	87	87
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100	100
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	93	92¾
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '52	69	68½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '48	94	94
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	66	65¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	75½	75
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	92¾	92¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	85¾	85¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88½	88½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	106	106
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	91	90
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	82½	82½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	70½	69
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	67½	67
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	96	95½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	91	90¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	85	84½
Saxon Pub Wks '45	92	92
Saxon State 7s '45	93	93
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108⅛	108¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	76½	75⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	88	88
Siemens 6½s ct '51	101⅞	101¼
Silesia Bk 6s '47	72	72
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	79	79
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	70	70
Solssons (City) 6s '36	101⅜	101⅜
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105½	105½
Swiss Confed 8s '39	109	108
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103⅞	103¾
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	72	72
Toho El Pow 7s '55	99½	98¾
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	75½	75
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	88	88
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87⅜	87¼
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	71⅞	71⅞
Tyrol 7s '52	86	86
U K Gt Br & I 6½s '37	103½	102⅝
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	97½	97¼
Uni Stl W Burbock 7s '51	104	103½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	86	85⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	86	85⅝
Unterelbe 6s '53	85	85
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	93⅜	93
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	104¼	104¼
Warsaw 7s '58	83¾	83½
Westphalia El 6s '53	77	76
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	90	89
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95⅞	95⅞

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Dec.30	Dec.27
830	Aero Und..	14	13⅜	14	13⅝
1000	Air Inv....	3	3	3	...
500	Am Zinc pf	54	54	54	...
2675	Am & Cont	16½	16	16½	16½
25	Am Pneu....	5	5	5	5
10870	Am Found..	32	31	31¾	32
275	Am T&T	218¼	216¾	217¼	216¾
825	Am Equity..	14½	14½	14½	14
150	Amoskeag ..	11½	11	11½	12
2150	Andes Pet....	.52	.50	.50	...
300	Arlz Com....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1730	Av Sec Nft.	6¼	4	5	4
60	Big Hart....	86	75	75	80
370	Bos El.....	66½	65	65	66½
30	Bos El pf..	80¼	80	80	...
20	Bos El 1 pf.	105½	105	105¼	105
40	Bos El 2 pf.	86¼	86	86¼	...
175	Bos & Alb...	176	176	176	...
90	B&M A sta...	80	80	80	...
1167	B&M pr pf...	107	105	105	110
200	Bos Prop....	23½	21	22½	23
105	Cal & Hec..	28½	28⅛	28⅜	28⅞
200	Cent Sts El.	17	17	17	...
9	Chi Junct pf	100	100	100	...
290	Cl & Sve....	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	25¾
1075	Bro Dur....	15	13	13	13
150	Con Sec....	48	46	46	49⅞
55	Cop Range..	15	14⅝	14⅝	...
4214	Cred Alli ..	16	15½	16	16
640	Cr Cr Int....	12	12	12	12
200	Dom Stores	19	18¾	18¾	...
640	East SS....	25½	25½	25½	...
100	East SS pf.	43½	43½	43½	...
105	E G & F....	25½	25	25½	26
80	E Butte....	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
200	E E Pr pf.	90½	90	90⅜	90
125	E Mass pf..	9	8¾	9	...
20	E Mass pf..	49	49	48

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain." "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 3

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent — WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"The Jameses" (WEAF Chain). Domestic drama. 7.

"Mme. Jumel" (Craddock Terry—WJZ Chain). At the period when she became the wife of Aaron Burr. 8:45.

"Harbor Lights" (WEAF Chain). "Bombay," a story of a Hindu temple bell used as a ship's bell. 9.

"Schradertown" (Schrader — WEAF Chain). The adventures of "Gus and Louie," garage partners, to the background of Arthur Pryor's band music. 9:30.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). The tightening web. 10:30.

"In the Parlor" (KGO, KHQ, KECA, KOA). Life in the "nineties." 10.

Rhythmic Music

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—Chain only). From Hotel Roosevelt. 7.

May Breen and Peter De Rose, ukulele and piano (WJZ Chain). 7:15.

"Fashion Plates" (Howard—CBS). Ben Alley, tenor soloist, and Freddie Rich's orchestra. 7:30.

Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, vocal duo (Interwoven—WJZ Chain transcontinental). One of the best singing, entertaining pairs on the air. 9.

Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Weide Myer's orchestra (CBS). From Washington, D. C. 11.

Ben Pollack and his orchestra (CPS). The evening weekly on which celebrities will be dragged to the microphone. 11:30.

Arthur Warren's Park Central Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Current show and sound picture music. 12.

"John and Ned" (Union Oil—NBC Pacific). Singing duo, accompanying themselves. 8:45.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (KGO, KHQ, KOMO). Singing entertainers also. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Erva Giles, soprano; Joe White, tenor; Ludwig Laurier, conductor (WEAF Chain). Miss Giles, who came, Vallee fashion, from a small Maine town to radio, and Mr. White, known earlier as the "Silver Masked Tenor." 12 m.

Cavaliers' Male Quartet; Leo O'Rourke, tenor; Cello Quartet; Rosario Bourdon, conductor (Cities Service — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Principally American writers. Cello quartet does Abner Silver's "Am I a Passing Fancy?" and Nevin's "Voices of Love." 8.

Heywood Broun, columnist; Mme. Hamilton Jeffries, shoe stylist; "Jimmy" Reilly, comedian; "Buster and Tige"; William Wirges, conductor (Brown—CBS). This program will be heard again over a Pacific network with a different set of principals from KHJ, Los Angeles. 8.

Eversharp Penmen (Wahl—CBS). Soloist and orchestra. 8:30.

Howard Preston, baritone; mixed chorus; Josef Koestner, conductor (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Tchaikovsky's "Pilgrim's Song" and Fox's "Hills of Home," by Mr. Preston, "Pilgrims' Chorus" and "Carmena" by vocal group, "The Swan" as cello solo. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Victor Arden, conductor (Armstrong — WJZ Chain transcontinental). Selections from operettas of Romberg, Friml, Lehar and Victor Herbert. 10.

The Songsters, Negro quartet; Billy Artz and his orchestra (Planters—WEAF Chain). Spirituals by the quartet; popular selections by orchestra. 10.

Bremer Tully Time (Brunswick—CBS). Something to suit every taste. 10.

"Footlights" (KGO, KECA). Musical comedy selections by Gail Taylor, soprano; Irving Kennedy, tenor; and concert orchestra directed by Max Dolin. 8.

"Green Room" (KGO). Eileen Piggott, soprano; Gwynfi Jones, tenor; Remnant Trio, all popular west coast radio artists. 9:30.

Pacific Nomads (KGO, KHQ, KECA, KOA). Single solo each by Lucille Kinsley, soprano; Charles Hart, pianist. Mr. Hart also leads string orchestra. 10:30.

Vocal Ensemble

The Choristers, male octet (WJZ Chain). 8.

Orchestral

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Hour concert of standard orchestral works by orchestra directed by Max Dolin, from the San Francisco studios of the NBC. 4.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). All-French. 11:15.

Characteristic Music

"Romany Patteran" (CBS). Gypsy music by Emery Deutsch and his string ensemble. 10:30.

Service Bands

United States Marine Symphony Orchestra, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor (WEAF Chain). From Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. 3.

United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor (CBS). From Washington, D. C. 4.

Recitalists

Pauline Haggard, contralto and pianist (WJZ Chain). Popular Southern program. 6:45.

John Kulik, tenor; Kathleen Stewart, pianist (WJZ Chain). Songs by Mr. Kulik, accompanied by Miss Stewart in the "Personalities at 711" period. 8:30.

"Piano Pictures" (KGO, KECA). Two piano versions of the standard classics by Phyllida Ashley and Aileen Fealy. 9.

Educational

"Music Appreciation Hour," Walter Damrosch, conductor (NBC, WEAF and WJZ Chains). Resuming regular series with "Nature in Music," for "Series A," and "The Stringed Instruments," for "Series B." 11 a. m.

Talks

"The Unusual Job" (WEAF Chain). Miss Eugenia B. Lies, director of the planning department of R. H. Macy & Co., in the "March of Events" period. 5:15.

"The World in Music" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Pierre Key, music critic. 6:45.

Dixies Circus (Individual Drinking Cup—WJZ Chain). Circus stories with all the atmospheric music. 7:30.

FOR SATURDAY, JAN. 4

Rhythmic Music

Vincent Lopez' Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WJZ Chain) 7:15.

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain) 7:30.

Bernice Taylor, soprano; Fred Waldner, tenor; Josef Koestner, director (Laundry Owners-WEAF Chain) "Launderland Lyrics" period from Chicago. 8:30. NBC Pacific program. 9.

Earl Oxford, baritone; Noel Frances, soprano; Muriel Pollack and Vee Lawnhurst, pianists (WJZ Chain) Principally sound picture music for the "Broadway Lights" Period. 9.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Roy Ingraham's orchestra (CBS) Half-hour each from Roosevelt and Paramount. 11.

Abe Lyman and his orchestra; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (WEAF Chain) Forty-five minutes by Mr. Lyman. 11:15. One hour by Mr. Vallee. 12.

Ted Fiorito's orchestra; Tagolene Singers (Skelly-NBC Chicago) Negro spirituals by singers, current popular music by orchestra. 6:30.

Walter Beban's Musical Musketeers (KGO, KOMO) Final hour. 11.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain) Classic music of the dance. 6.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS) Two Dvorak waltzes, "Coronation March" of Meyerbeer; principal motives from Delibes' "Sylvia" and selections of other great masters. 7.

Walter Damrosch and symphony orchestra; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons (General Electric-WEAF Chain transcontinental) Classic dance suite of Saint-Saens, "Henry VIII," last movement of Haydn's "Symphony in G," Von Blom's "Whispering of the Flowers" and Wagner's overture to "Rienzi." 9.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain) String orchestra program. 11.

Vocal Ensembles

The Guardsmen, male quartet (WJZ Chain) Operetta selections of Friml and Herbert, show and picture music. 6:15.

Male Quartet; Xylophonist (Graton and Knight-WJZ Chain) Old favorites by quartet, popular selections by xylophonist. 6:30.

"Dixie Echoes" (CBS) Negro spirituals by Negro quartet, Taylor Gordon, soloist. 8:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Stage and Screen (Paramount-Publix—CBS transcontinental). 10.

Pacific Serenaders (NBC Pacific). Two baritone solos by John Teel, and orchestral specialties. 8.

Recitals

Mme. Lolita C. Gainsborg, pianist (WJZ Chain). Beethoven's "Pastorale Sonata." 6.

Lannie Ross. "Troubadour of the Moon" (WEAF Chain). Several excerpts from Noel Coward's new operetta, "Bitter Sweet." 11.

"Staff Conference" (NBC Pacific). The program makers of the west coast NBC studios. 9:30.

Characteristic

Pickard Family (WJZ Chain). Hill billy tunes, Negro melodies and southern ballads. 8.

Romany Patteran (CBS). Gypsy music by Emery Deutsch and his ensemble. 9:30.

Grand Opera

Chicago Civic Opera Company (WJZ Chain). 10.

Service Band

United States Army Band (CBS). From Washington, conducted by Capt. William J. Stannard. 11 a. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Automobile Show" (Packard Electric—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Young married couple will be conducted about by salesman. Thus one will get one-minute descriptions of the new cars at the New York Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace. Appropriate music. 5.

"Nit Wit Hour" (CBS). Their version of "Strongheart," an old timer. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"The Family Goes Abroad" (WEAF Chain). The Jones family, home in Pennsylvania from Bermuda, find themselves discussing a Mediterranean cruise. 7.

"The Silver Flute" (WJZ Chain). Thotmos, an ancient Pharaoh of Egypt. 8:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS transcontinental). Mr. Briggs' much-married couple. 9.

"Tales Never Told" (NBC Pacific). Three small sketches constructed on popular songs. 10:15.

Talks

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Four H Clubs program. 1.

"The New Business World" (WEAF Chain). A service for business men, conducted by Merle Thorpe. 8.

"Exploring the Jungles for Science" (CBS). Dr. Arthur Torrance, a noted explorer, retails some of the hard-wrung secrets of darkest Africa. 8.

The Listener Speaks

INNUMERABLE advertisers have observed the fact that a very large proportion of ordinary newspaper readers turn speedily to the cartoons or "comic strips" as soon as they open their papers—and spend very little time in reading the other pages. Many of these publicity experts have endeavored to capture the attractive features of these illustrations and to harness them to their own particular messages. Film producers have also attempted to capitalize on the same ideas with more or less success, and now we have the radio adaptation of the same originals.

There is much about an illustrated joke or a "comic strip" character however, that is left to the imagination and to attempt to bring these characters to life either visually or audibly is a proceeding which rather invites failure.

Attempts have been made to adapt the incidents represented in these cartoons to the microphone but none have been so ambitiously planned as the "Mr. and Mrs." series in the new Graybar presentations. The first of these was heard on Saturday evening but the series will continue through the Columbia coast-to-coast network on Tuesdays.

There is no doubt that the sketches were well done and were quite amusing in their portrayal of the depressing effect of a New Year resolution to avoid all arguments in the family. But it is also certain that the entertainment had none of the special atmosphere of the original. Beyond the title there was nothing to suggest a cartoon. The general effect was more reminiscent of a vaudeville playlet.

The cartoon, as such, is evidently one of the few things that cannot satisfactorily be adapted to radio-casting—at least until television makes possible such amusing entertainments as the talking pictures have already produced in this line.

D. M.

RUSSIANS ON AMERICAN TOUR

NEW YORK (AP)—Seventeen Russian agricultural engineers arrived from Moscow Dec. 29 on the liner Nieuw Amsterdam to study the manufacture of farming implements in the United States. They said the Soviet government is planning to construct the world's largest factory for the manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements at Nijni-Novogrod.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED

MAN or woman to sell leading line of 12 sheet calendars on commission, whole or part time. G. A. HAYNES, 173 Newbury St., Boston.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Small heated apartments, $32.50 up; references required. Apply office, 454 Huntington Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 17 West 95th—Beautiful large 1-room unfurnished apartment; bath, kitchenette, all improvements; $65 monthly.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women.
2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

HELP WANTED

CHEF or experienced cook capable of managing the kitchen of a large establishment. Reply to M-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Minimum Wage.

ADVERTISEMENT OF FIRMS REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH THE CANDY OCCUPATION DECREE

December 30, 1929

The Minimum Wage Commission hereby gives notice that the firms listed below have failed to comply with the decree entered in the Candy Occupation which became effective March 1, 1926.

This decree provides a minimum rate of not less than $13.00 a week for employees of ordinary ability, that is, employees who have had at least one year's experience in a candy factory; and for beginners, not less than $9.00 a week.

In accordance with the law, it is the duty of the Commission from time to time to determine whether employers in each occupation investigated are obeying its decrees, and to publish the names of those employers who are found to be violating any such decree.

FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYERS WHO HAVE FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE CANDY OCCUPATION DECREE.

COX CONFECTIONERY COMPANY
150 Orleans Street
EAST BOSTON

PACKAGE
CONFECTIONERY COMPANY, Inc.
741 East 6th Street
SOUTH BOSTON

EDWARD FISHER
HERBERT P. WASGATT
SAMUEL ROSS
MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION.

MOVING AND STORAGE

DEAD STORAGE
Private lockers. Heated $5 month. Room 300 cars. 25 Irvington St., Boston. Kenmore 0638.

STEVES' SERVICE SATISFIES
Have your work rightly done by courteous, clean, careful and competent men, equipped to serve in all phases of moving, storing, packing and shipping. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston, 24 Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Convenient sunshiny practitioner's office, part time; can be seen Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Room 533, 55 W. 42nd.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PRINTING

PRINTING — 250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City, Algonquin 6147.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Park Ave., N. W. Georgia 2451.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; beautiful view New York harbor; 5 minutes' Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 5500

BOSTON—Comfortable pleasant room for business girl; Christian Scientist preferred. 48 Clearway St., Suite 1. Phone Commonwealth 4229 after 5 p. m.

NEW YORK CITY, 1105 Amsterdam Ave., Apt. 36—Comfortably furnished room opening in hall, steam heat, near bath; 1 block Columbia University, convenient subway and Fifth Avenue buses; $6. Cathedral 5396.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 72nd Riverside—Light, cozy, permanent home for 1; private bath, kitchenette, elevator; references. Susquehanna 6971.

N. Y. C., 400 Riverside Drive-112th St. (6D)—Attractively furnished large single or double room, semi-private bath. Monument 0362.

NEW YORK CITY, 44 West 96th St.—Attractive room in private home, kitchen privilege; near church. Tel. Riverside 10243.

NEW YORK CITY, 515 West 110th—Large double adjoining bath, $14; medium room, running water, centrally located. 7A.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 W. 107th St. (Apt. 25)—Clean, comfortable, single rooms, $8, $10; kitchen privileges.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED woman desires position as mother's helper, or housekeeper for small family; will go anywhere. M-74, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Colored part time maid desires part or full time; sleep out; cleaning 8 to 4. Edgecombe 3775.

POSITION as housekeeper, or companion to lady or children, desired by refined Protestant capable taking complete charge home; references exchanged. Tel. Somerset 2117-J (Boston)

WANTED—Position by middle aged woman as practical attendant for one; capable of taking charge of home; willing to do light duties. K-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JOHN RITCHIE
Private instruction play reading; all branches of dramatic art; available for reading engagements. Tel. Ken. 6017, Boston.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Dist. of Columbia

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Maryland

BALTIMORE

C. & P. Phone St. Paul 5970
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Book Binding and Paper Ruling
119 Hopkins Place, BALTIMORE, MD.

Virginia

LYNCHBURG

Guggenheimer's
Lynchburg's Leading Department Store
BEAUTY BOWER
Specializes in the Latest Methods of Beauty Culture.
EXPERT OPERATORS

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Our New Store
is quite complete with a full line of fresh merchandise. It is always a pleasure to serve you.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

DOYLE—*Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
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LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

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Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
We call your special attention to RADIOS
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Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

NEWPORT NEWS

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DEPARTMENT STORE Inc.
2400-02 Jefferson Ave.
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Clothiers to the entire family.

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Greeting Cards and Gifts
EPES STATIONERY CO., Inc.
2908 Washington Avenue

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

WARWICK FARMS
Milk That Is "Good for Babies"
E. L. MILLNER
Virginia Avenue and 32d Street
Phone 2289

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

ICE—COAL—WOOD
We are the sole distributors of the famous Berwind White Run of the Mine coal which is fully guaranteed by us.
PHONES 701 90
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rochelle News Stand, Union Station; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E. Sts.; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St., N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau Arlington Bldg.; J. A. Birch, 1616 H St., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Charles E. Phillips News Stand, National Press Bldg.; Carlton Hotel News Stand.

MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station.
Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand.

VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 9th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Solomons News Co., 8th and Broad Sts.; Union News Co., Broad St. Station

WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand.
Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel
Huron—Sherman & Moe., 265 Dakota Ave
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—Fred Yahrling, Wheeler Steel Corp. Bldg.; McLure Hotel Lobby.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES
LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

NORFOLK

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

MEMBER FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY
FLORISTS
The J. Newton
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.

George W. Thomas & Co.
Shoes and Hosiery
Southland Hotel 339 Granby St.
Tel. 23768

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

The Malvern Shop
Hosiery—Gloves—Lingerie
108 W. Freemason Street

RICHMOND

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

SARAH LEE KITCHEN
701 West Grace RICHMOND, VA.
Plum Pudding (Hard Sauce)
Fruit Cake—Mince Pie
Lady Baltimore Cake
Beaten Biscuits

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the Entire Family

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Tel. Mad. 1733

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND
(Continued)

PECAN FRUIT CAKE
Black Fruit Cake
Mince Pies, Beaten Biscuits, Sandwiches
Plum Pudding
JACK HORNER'S CORNER
300 N. Lombardy Bvd. 100

ROANOKE

You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S —Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
601-609 S. Jefferson St.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

If when buying Bakery Products you would always specify Michael's, you would always get the best.
Settle this question now by *telephoning 506 or 507 and ordering our truck to give you regular daily service.*
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: W. H. HUDSON.

Where: South America and England.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: A British writer and naturalist. He was born and lived his youth on the South American pampas. That must have been a happy period, as reflected in certain of his works; but, after going to England in 1841, his days became both drab and difficult. For long years he knew poverty and had no recognition for his efforts beyond the praise of a small group of friends. At last however, the grant of a civil list pension lifted his load a little. Yet when success came, it was almost overwhelming, until today, not long after the passing of this author, book collectors vie with each other in placing high values on the first editions of W. H. Hudson.

He preferred to be known as a field naturalist, and such he was first and foremost. The writing came merely as the natural result of Hudson's observations of the least conspicuous objects in the worlds of plants and animals. Someone has said of him that he wrote "as simply as the grass grows," someone else that his work has a "strange searching charm." Emphatically, it is the work of a writers' writer; yet those who read seldom the writings of naturalists read W. H. Hudson with delight. Though the inexhaustible wonders of wild life may have made the first and chiefest appeal to him, yet he was far from devoid of an understanding of human life and its manifold experiences. As humble as the creatures of whom he wrote, he emerged at last from his obscurity to take his place in the ranks of great writers.

Among the books which W. H. Hudson has left to us are a most remarkable novel, "Green Mansions"; an enchanting account of his own childhood in South America, "Far Away and Long Ago"; and a children's book, "A Little Boy Lost," which he once described as the sort of book he lacked as a child. But there are so many other books, too, which warrant a closer acquaintance. For example, who can drive today about Richmond Park, near London, without at least a flickering memory of Hudson's "Hind"?

A Word a Day

Comprehend

This word has the dual meaning of "to take into consciousness, to grasp with the understanding," as "to comprehend the hidden meaning"; and "to contain, to embrace, to include," as "who hath . . . comprehendeth the dust of the earth in a measure?"

The certainness of the understanding or of the inclusion is emphasized in the derivation from the Latin *comprehendere*, "to grasp," a combination of *cum*, "with," and *prehendere*, "to seize" (*præ*, "before," and *hendere*, a word long obsolete, meaning "get"). The fact that *præ* appears in the makeup of the word has led some scholars to the assumption that one who "comprehends" a thing has been inherently equipped with the information or thing to be contained, and has awaited only the occasion for it to be unfolded.

Com-pre-hend' is accented on the last syllable: *o* sounds as in *odd*, first *e* as in *event*, second as in *end*.

"The lecturer's explanation was easily comprehended by the audience."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What small island in the Pacific is famous for its extraordinary archæological remains?—*Editorial Page*	20
How were the buildings of Washington University saved from fire at the time of the Civil War?—*News Section*	20
What naturalist has written delightfully of his childhood in South America?—*One Minute Biography*	20
How was Rangoon's great bell saved for the people of Burma?—*Children's Page*	20
What airport demands of its employees absolute abstinence from intoxicating liquors for 24 hours of every day?—*Mirror of World Opinion*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: When that proposed new calendar is adopted all the years will look alike. A diary may be good for any year and the kitchen calendar may last forever. The printer folk who get up these things won't like that.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: The impression grows that the three R's that are taught nowadays are Rah, Rah, Rah!

Cincinnati Times-Star: A lamb is a mammal, and a sucker is a fish; but in Wall Street you can't tell them apart.

A Quotation for Today

THE power men possess to annoy me I give them.
—EMERSON

Odds and Ends

English as Spoken

A little over 100 years ago English was the tongue of only about 20,000,000 persons, while today it is spoken by 160,000,000, while 60,000,000 others understand and make use of it.

IT'S TRUE!

Chinese proverb: "One picture tells as much as 10,000 words."

Bank Figures

The savings deposits in the United States average $235 to each resident of the country, according to figures compiled by the American Bankers' Association. Massachusetts leads the states with per capita savings deposits of $632, while New Mexico has the lowest with $30.

Palo Alto

Palo Alto or "High Tree," the home town of President Hoover, is said to derive its name from the gigantic redwood tree at the northern entrance to the California city.

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"HELLO, Ted. Have you your piece of leather?"

"Yes, and you will laugh when I tell you where I found it," said Harry.

The two boys had met after school on Tuesday afternoon, and were on their way to Charlie's house, where they were to hold the weekly meeting of The Little Puzzlers' Club.

"You see," went on Harry, "Jack told us to bring a small piece of soft leather. I found an old strap first, but decided that it was too stiff, so I hunted around, and what do you suppose? I found an old pair of shoes, and cut this piece from the upper part of one. It is nice and soft, and while I was about it I cut two more pieces in case someone couldn't get any."

"Well, I found an old belt that my sister once had on a dress," said Ted, "and so I cut my piece from that. I've also brought along some string, and several washers I found in my tool box."

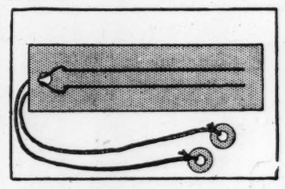
By this time the boys had reached Charlie's house, where they found the other members waiting for the meeting to start. After all had given the secret password, "Elzzup!", Jack began to explain how to make the new puzzle.

"I see you all have the small piece of leather," he said. "You want a piece about 1 inch wide and 4 inches long. I brought along a paper punch that we can all use to punch a hole near one end of the strip. This hole should be about ¼ inch in diameter. If I didn't have this punch, we could use a nail to make the hole, but this way is much easier."

After each boy had punched the hole as directed, Jack went on:

"Now you will need your jackknives, and we will cut two long slots, running parallel with the side of the strip, and about ¼ inch apart. These slots should run be ween the hole and the other end of the leather. Next we shall need a piece of heavy twine about 10 inches long."

Cutting such a piece, Jack slipped it through the slots, and then brought both ends down through the hole, and tied washers on each end. He then held up the completed puzzle to show the boys what it looked like.



"Now, what's the puzzle?" asked Ted, after it was finished.

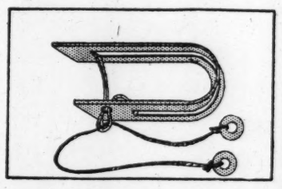
"You must take the string from the leather without breaking it, or untying the washers," replied Jack.

Each boy was soon busily engaged in trying to solve this new addit on to his collection. Twisting this way, and pulling that way, they tried to remove the string.

"This is going to be a dandy puzzle to try on Dad and Mother," said one boy, as he tried hard to figure it out.

As it was nearly time for the meeting to adjourn, Jack came to the rescue and showed them how to take the string off.

"First you must bend the leather, and slip the middle strip down through the hole, like this. Then it is easy to remove the string. It can also be put back in the same way." He held up the puzzle, so that all could see.



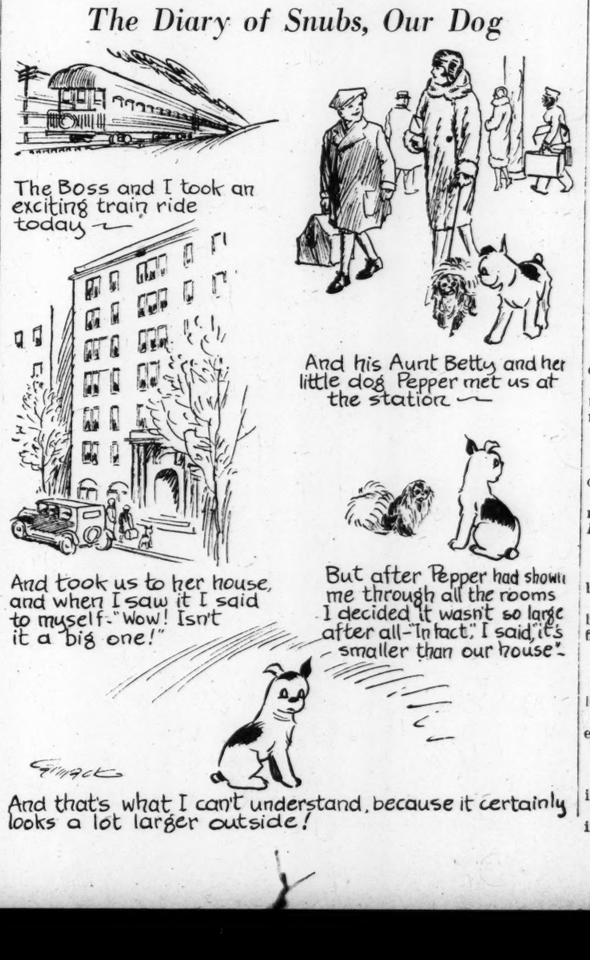
"Before we adjourn, I suggest that next week, when we meet at my house," said Harry, " each one should bring a piece of heavy cardboard, 2 inches wide and 10 inches long. I showed my swastika puzzle to my aunt, and she told me how to make another puzzle which we can work on at our next meeting.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Ant" Puzzle:

Elephant. Plant. Extravagant. Immigrant. Slant. Chant. Pant. Transplant. Grant. Enchant.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


The Boss and I took an exciting train ride today —
And his Aunt Betty and her little dog Pepper met us at the station —
And took us to her house, and when I saw it I said to myself "Wow! Isn't it a big one!"
But after Pepper had shown me through all the rooms I decided it wasn't so large after all—"In fact," I said, "it's smaller than our house"—
And that's what I can't understand, because it certainly looks a lot larger outside!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Child Hunters'

(From the Children's Newspaper, Toronto, Ont.)

Toronto, Ont.

NOT long ago a man went tramping through one of the great forests of northern Ontario, hunting children. He was not seeking lost children. He was trying to track down children who might be living somewhere in the wilds.

Woodsmen, miners, or trappers make their way into these vast forests far away from village or town. They live in solitary shacks, and their children would never learn to read or write if the Department of Education and the great Canadian railways had not hit on the idea of sending school to children who cannot go to school.

Four railway cars are fitted up as classrooms, with sleeping quarters for the teachers, and they travel up and down on a 150-mile beat, making halts of a few days at certain sidings. The children from scattered shacks assemble at the sidings for each visit of the school coach, and when it moves on they take home work back to the shacks.

The "child hunter" of whom we write was one of the railway coach teachers looking for any chance settler who might not have heard of the traveling school.

He was rewarded for his search by finding a wooden shack some 40 miles from the railway siding.

"Anybody at home?" he asked.

Yes, two boys of nine and eleven.

"Where's your father?"

Father was seeing to his traps, right down by Hudson Bay.

"When will he be back?"

Father would not be back for a long, long time.

"Where's your mother?"

She had passed on. The two boys were left to look after themselves, all alone in that forest in the depth of winter.

The child hunter took them back to the railway coach and built them a little house by the siding thatched with spruce and banked with snow. There the three had a wonderful Christmas together, and there the boys heard the story of Bethlehem for the first time. Just before school broke up for the Christmas holidays the schoolmaster found that 26 of his 28 pupils did not know the meaning of Christmas.

Some of these children would grow up like savages but for the railway coach school. Others would grow up unable to speak or write the language of the Empire to which they belong, for it is said that about 90 per cent of the settlers are alien immigrants.

When the children's lessons are done, the parents come to the coach at nightfall, asking to be taught English and artithmetic and the use of maps. Enthusiastic teachers work all day and half the night bringing light to the forest dwellers.

And never was any school more popular. A writer tells of children paddling canoes 30 miles to get to school, or making long journeys on snowshoes. How dreary life would be in the wintry forest but for the books and pictures of the school coach!

No school attendance officer is necessary for the traveling school.

In Lighter Vein

Revolutionizing Geography

Teacher: "Willie, where's Toronto?"

Willie: "Right between Davenport and Pittsburgh."

Teacher: "Where did you get that answer?"

Willie: "On our radio set.—*New York Central Lines Magazine.*

The Problem

Two talky fellows walked along
While on their way from town,
And all their conversation was:
Do things burn up or down?
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

His Wish

"Well, what have you to say for yourself?" said the judge to the prisoner, who was a puzzle enthusiast.

"I should like you to give me a sentence with the word Freedom in it," replied the prisoner.—*Tit-Bits.*

Mail Student

"Why do you always address the letter carrier as professor?"

"It's a sort of honorary title. I'm taking a course by mail."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Read About It

"Let me through the fire lines, officer. I'm a reporter."

"That makes no difference. You can read all about the details in tomorrow's newspapers."—*Pathfinder.*

Triple Control

Neighbor: "How many controls are on your radio set?"

Owner: "Three: my mother-in-law, my wife, and my daughter."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Ingenious Idea

Hat-Shop Assistant: "What size of hat does your husband take, madam?"

Customer: "I'm not sure of the size, but try them on this melon. His hats fit it exactly."—*Humorist.*

Preparedness

Hi—"Why are you getting the Yule log so soon?"

Si: "I do my Christmas chopping early."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Creating Sentiment?

Jazz: "Why are all the bands playing?"

Razz: "It is a demonstration in the interests of noise suppression!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Overloading the London Parley

THE French memorandum on the issues raised by the forthcoming London naval conference is a document which well repays the closest study. Doubtless it will be criticized on the ground that it goes far outside the scope of the specific questions which it was intended to propound at the conference.

It raises in acute form such a complicated problem as the sanctions which should be taken against an aggressor who violates the Kellogg pact. It declares that it is an assurance of external aid in case of attack which will enable nations to reduce their armaments. It would not confine the discussions to the five principal sea powers, believing that the conclusions of the conference will not have complete validity unless they prepare the way for a general accord. It links together naval, military and air strengths, asserting that it is difficult to determine one without the other. It demands security by international solidarity, but in particular it proposes a Mediterranean treaty to be signed by other powers than those represented at London.

Some of the ideas thus expressed may be accepted as sound. Others, notably those which seem to call for military and naval action on the part of the powers in the event of a conflict, open up grave discussions, for while one school of thought holds that nations should unite against a so-called aggressor, another school of thought considers that difficulties would arise in naming an aggressor, that there might be a difference of opinion, and that if everybody is invited to take up arms for the side which it deems right, then a local combat would infallibly become a general conflagration.

Unfortunately, the French views, however valid they may be in themselves, would vastly extend the London program, and perhaps overcharge it so much as to make agreement impossible within a reasonable space of time. These French remarks envisage a long series of international conferences, whereas the present purpose is to reach an accord which, though complete in itself, does not attempt to solve the entire disarmament problem.

It is good to discuss vital questions which concern the whole world, but it is not necessary to bring them into a conference which is concentrated upon an immediate object. The ideal would be to obtain unanimity on all political and ideological matters first, and then the naval problem would call for no conference—it would solve itself. But sometimes the attempt to obtain a great deal prevents any gain whatever. It is true that sometimes the political approach is much shorter than the technical approach, but in this case it would seem that the conference is likely to be more successful if it is less ambitious.

If it sticks to a restricted agenda, it may accomplish a great deal. If it places on its agenda discussions as to the relative importance of the Paris pact and the League Covenant, discussions on the methods of organizing peace and suppressing wars; if it includes all navies in its survey; if it is compelled to fix its attention on land and air forces, and so forth, then the London conference will face a formidable task.

It is not necessary, however, to suppose that France means to go deeply into these subjects. For example, the memorandum expresses the hope that France will not be obliged to bring up military matters, and its object in directing attention to the connection of land and sea forces is obviously that of extracting some sort of implied promise that its land forces will not be interfered with if it gives way on naval forces. The other points are probably rather preliminary debating precautions than demands for their complete elucidation. They are established in advance, but they will not necessarily be used. Only if things turn against French wishes will they be available as debating trenches. It would be well to regard them in that light.

Therefore, although at first sight the comprehensive character of the French memorandum is disconcerting, it is soon seen that it is essentially a reminder of greater issues. These issues should not, however, be allowed to block a five-power agreement on narrower specific issues.

Just Between Engineers

TIME: The day after Christmas. Place: A sofa in the White House. Cast: First engineer, second engineer. Action: A friendly conversation on nonprofessional topics, the first engineer speaking American with a trace of Mexican accent. It is a delightfully informal chat which Ingeniero Pascual Ortiz Rubio and Engineer Herbert Clark Hoover engage in. It has nothing to do with technical terms. There is hardly a mention even of that engineering called statecraft. In fact, it is very small talk indeed—merely the President of the United States expressing a host's pleasure in welcoming the President-elect of Mexico and the President-elect of Mexico expressing a guest's pleasure in being welcomed. "Big talk" is unnecessary. Weighty affairs of state do not intrude. There is no need for them to intrude; differences which a few months ago brought Mexico and the United States to the verge of hostilities have been largely ironed out.

Removal of the last of them was made known by Engineer Ortiz Rubio in connection with his visit to Washington when he announced that his Government will make cash payment for lands taken under its agrarian laws. Many Americans have suffered through the present practice of expropriating lands and "paying" for them in agrarian bonds worth only a fraction of their face value. Revision of the law to end this injustice will permit Ambassador Morrow to leave his post in Mexico City with the satisfaction of having completed the program of reconciliation which he undertook two years ago. The ticklish oil law controversy, the religious issue—about both of which some Americans wished to go to war—and the question of Mexico's debt have all been adjusted. No wonder the engineers did not need to concern themselves with matters of state!

More important, the whole atmosphere of Mexican-American relations has been transformed. The cordiality of the engineers only mirrored the feeling of their peoples. That friendliness will undoubtedly be increased by Engineer Hoover's precedent-breaking personal return call upon Engineer Ortiz Rubio. As the first such call made by a President of the United States since the time of Washington upon anyone other than an actual ruler of a country, it was a graceful gesture whose significance will be fully appreciated by the courtesy-loving Mexican people.

Journalism's Worst Enemy

IF THERE be any menace to the freedom of the press in the United States today, it is a menace which comes from the unscrupulous within the ranks of the profession. Responsible journalism, if it is to preserve its rights and protect its name, must repudiate the disreputable activities of the sensational, scandal-seeking newspaper. Here lies the root of all the commotion which has been aroused by the application of the so-called Minnesota suppression law to a certain weekly in Minneapolis. A bare statement of the facts in the present case is sufficient to make clear the task of self-responsibility with which the press as a whole is faced—a task which must in some measure be accepted if the conditions which invite arbitrary censorship are to be at all removed.

The Minnesota statute, which has been twice upheld by the State's highest court and the validity of which is to be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, invests in any district judge, sitting as a court of equity, the power to suppress any publication which presents, in the judge's opinion, "malicious, scandalous and defamatory matter." Some few months ago the statute was invoked against a weekly newspaper by Floyd B. Olson, Hennepin County Attorney. After the paper was suppressed by temporary injunction, its owners appealed to the State Supreme Court, which, upholding the constitutionality of the law, made the injunction permanent.

It should be noted that throughout the proceedings, based as they were upon a constitutional point which is not without its merits, no claim was made that the suppressed sheet did not regularly devote itself to "malicious, scandalous and defamatory matter." Herein rests the procuring cause of the much-opposed Minnesota statute. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has viewed with alarm the enactment of this law, holding that to deprive a newspaper of its existence without trial by jury is a violation of the constitutional guarantees of a free press.

Undoubtedly the law is capable of the most high-handed and arbitrary use. It places in the hand of a single judge the authority summarily to abolish an offending newspaper and reduces "due process of law" to an exceedingly slender right. But if the cure is potentially worse than the malady, it should be appreciated that the most flagrant and offensive violations of public decency and journalistic ethics have brought about its enactment. It seems to us that when journalism is able to defend itself from within, and when the American Society of Newspaper Editors, for example, is able to enforce a more effective respect for its own high code of newspaper ethics, then the danger of dogmatic censorship from without will be slight. Until that time, the very conditions which have invited the dangerous Minnesota statute will continue to recur, bringing in their wake more restrictions and more censorship. It is not enough merely to attack this law. The conditions which produced it must be minimized.

Chess: Game, Art or Science?

SOME of the most serious of men have devoted much of their lives to chess. Bulky volumes have been written about it. It has limitless beauties in the endless variety of combinations and endless variations that exceed human calculations.

Chess largely excludes chance, and it depends upon the fighting capacity of the player, upon his intellect and character, whether the game is won or lost. The overcautious and the petty, the tricky and the reserved, the variable opportunist, each type is readily recognized, and cannot in the long run defeat the straightforward, clear-minded opponent who strives almost unconsciously along the right path through all difficulties.

To the greater bulk of players chess will always remain a game. Can a game, then, be at the same time an art? Every art was once a game and a pastime. The essence of art is the ability of the artist to sink himself in his work. And chess can be considered a progressing art when we find the deep sense of devotion that pervades the games of masters. Certainly art was expressed in the game of Steinitz (who disdained to play for proximate yet transient advantages, but strove only after permanent ones), though, curiously, he treated chess purely as a science.

The great European masters of today have the qualities as well as the faults of artists in their treatment of chess. The world's ex-champion, Lasker, with his philosophic outlook, regards chess as a purely intellectual and straightforward struggle after correct development of the game. Rubenstein perhaps has been the greatest artist among chess players. With him all is refined tranquillity. It is not a matter of a fight, but the planning and working out of a victory as one would design the building of a structure from which not one stone dare be shifted. The pleasure derived from chess is in the feeling that intelligence is finding expression in every movement of the game.

The Mystery of Easter Island

THE expedition being fitted out by Eldredge R. Johnson of Moorestown, N. J., to explore the mystery of Easter Island in the Pacific, 2300 miles west of Valparaiso, is, of course, not the first effort of natural scientists to determine the origin of the extraordinary archæological remains which have made this little islet famous. Only thirteen miles long by seven miles wide, volcanic in character, with little or no timber, few streams, and a population, mainly native, of less than 300, this island holds more than 600 huge stone busts, some of them seventy feet in height, and carefully planned and executed stone platforms, carved with inscriptions in an alphabet unknown and thus far undeciphered.

Who were the people who constructed these colossal memorials? The tools with which the work was done, stone chisels, lie in many cases beside the half-completed work, as though the sculptors were frightened away by some disaster. No metal tools have been found, and the fact that where the lava, from which the statues are cut, contained a lump harder than the stone chisel which did the cutting, the lump was left standing on the body of the statue like a wart, would seem to prove the lack of anything more efficient than flint or obsidian chisels.

The island first became known to peoples of western Europe when on Easter Sunday in 1722 a Dutch navigator named Roggewein discovered it. It was visited again by the redoubtable Captain Cook in 1773. There are those who have studied the relics of the ancient civilization who believe that, had these navigators gone inland, particularly to the crater of the extinct volcano, they might have found the natives at work at their sculptures. Unfortunately, neither of them explored the island or left any record as to the size of its population. It does not seem that these colossal works could have been carried out in such numbers except by a numerous people equipped with some method of handling heavy bodies, yet the island as it exists today could not possibly support more than the few hundred who now occupy it.

In 1913 an expedition under the authority of the British Museum, headed by W. Scoresby Routledge and his wife, was dispatched to make a thorough scientific inquiry into the relics on the island and their possible origin. Unhappily, they got there just in time to encounter the backwash of the World War, for the island was for a time made the base of the German fleet of Admiral von Spee, later destroyed by the British. The English explorers, therefore, fled after a comparatively brief inquiry into the relics. Even at that their report is the most important one we have of a scientific character bearing on this problem. Some eight years later Prof. MacMillan Brown of Christchurch, New Zealand, also visited the island, and made a report to a scientific society. The Christian Science Monitor at the time quoted him as saying:

> These monuments are standing today just as they stood hundreds of years ago, huge images fashioned rudely in human form standing on great stone platforms. There are about 100 images, and between 400 and 500 platforms which circle the island. Some of the statues are of immense size, fully seventy feet in height, and they stand there, sphinxlike, mysterious, looking out to sea just as they looked in those days when for some mysterious reason the men who fashioned them, who in some marvelous manner drew them over miles of rough and hilly country, abandoned their work and never returned to it.

Not long after Professor Brown's visit, the mystery of the island was still further enhanced by a report, widely printed, that it had disappeared following an earthquake which shook Chile and the floor of the south Pacific. This report, however, was ultimately proved to be incorrect, and the island with all its colossal images now awaits the studies of the American expedition.

The most reasonable speculation as to the way in which these huge images, seemingly so much beyond the power of the present sparse population, came into being, is that the present island is but a mountain peak, all that remains of a once large and populous territory, submerged at some prehistoric time by volcanic action. It is hardly probable that any investigation conducted purely on land, and limited to a study of the existing memorials, can produce new information. If the American expedition can be fully equipped for deep-sea sounding—and perhaps for such a study of the bottom of the ocean where the water is not too deep as Prof. William Beebe has been making in the Caribbean—some evidence may be obtained of similar images or works of stone submerged in its surrounding waters. If so, the theory of a once populous region, suddenly plunged beneath the sea, would seem to be readily substantiated.

Editorial Notes

People who doubt the practical value of higher education should be told to consider the "one-arm lunch." This combination table and chair so widely used in some American cities to speed up the noonday meal originated in the university classroom, it now appears from the "confession" of a veteran manager of a chain of lunch rooms. He stated that the student's lecture-room chair with one enlarged arm for writing notes had been taken over bodily for quick-lunch purposes here many years ago.

Now that it has been discovered that the word "circumference" can be spelled phonetically in 396,000,000 different ways, it ought to be right most of the time.

It is reported that the people of the United States had an income of more than $89,000,000,000 in 1928, but that, of course, was before the days of the small bills.

Almost any community might try out the Illinois plan of coping with objectionable billboards. There they plant trees in front of them.

Sense and Nonsense From an Old Scrapbook

IF ONE has an idle hour, it is sometimes interesting, as well as amusing, to pore over an old scrapbook. My treasured book holds the contributions of two generations, for it was mother's before it was mine. I got it out a few days ago and opened it at random. At once I was reminded of the way in which history and similar things repeat themselves. During the day I had been reading E. V. Mitchell's new book, "Morocco Bound," in which he gives experiences and anecdotes connected with his many years as a book publisher and dealer. And here on the open page of my old scrapbook I find an article clipped from the Brooklyn Times in the '80s, telling of the romance to be found in the business of secondhand books!

Among other incidents, the interviewed dealer related one connected with the purchase of a lot of old books, including a copy of Thomson's "Seasons." It was an American edition of 1856, bound in pink cloth and gold. In running his eye over the pages of this old edition, the dealer noticed that a number of words were underlined by a short red dash. In putting these words together, he discovered that they formed a very tender love message. A few days later he received a note from the former owner, stating that its inclusion in the recent discards was a mistake, as the book was a very valued relic! If the dealer had disposed of it, would he please repurchase it "at any price." The dealer at once returned the book, and in reply came a note of thanks and a $20 bill!

* * *

Another purchase, made from a young man who inherited his father's wealth, but not his literary taste, included a copy of Baxter's "Saint's Rest." The dealer's curiosity was aroused by a bold note on the first page of this book, which said: "Who uses this book will find his reward." Another thing that piqued his interest was that the flyleaf appeared to be pasted down to the cover, and instead of feeling hard, it was soft, as though there were padding underneath. Finally, he resorted to steaming, and lifted the flyleaf. Under it were five $50 bills! He offered them to the former owner, but in the flush of his newly acquired wealth, he told the dealer to keep them!

Of course a scrapbook has no sort of system or coherence in the arrangement of its material. The clippings go wherever they happen to fit, regardless of subject matter; and part of the fun is not knowing what one will find on the next page. I turn a page or two, and come upon an anecdote of Daniel Webster. Inasmuch as a biography of Webster, by Benson, has just come from the publishers, this anecdote is rather apropos, and is not, I believe, in the new book.

* * *

The story is told by a contemporary of Webster, and illustrates the extraordinary influence of his oratory. It seems that Webster had given a friend his note for $5000. A wealthy man of Alexandria bought the note. He admired Webster, trusted him, but when the note was due, dunned him persistently for payment. The note owner had decided to make one last appeal to Webster, but opening his newspaper that morning, he read therein Webster's "Reply to Hayne." So prodigious was the effect of this splendid philippic, that the note was immediately destroyed!

Incidentally I might mention that I have heard my own father read aloud this "Reply to Hayne," with tears of emotion streaming down his face. So I am rather inclined to credit this Webster anecdote.

I turn another page, and here is an item, dated in the '60s, on Trinity Church, New York City. Most New Yorkers—as well as many others—have heard of Trinity Church Corporation, its property, its heirs, its litigation, etc. These affairs have long since been straightened out, and the church is now one of the wealthiest organizations in the United States. It is interesting to read in this clipping that the corporation dates back to the days of King William and Queen Anne.

At that time the land owned by Trinity was known as the King's Farm, and the endowment was made for the benefit of the Church of England in New York. The estate consisted originally of 2068 lots. Many of these were sold, and many were leased. Mr. Astor had leased 336 of these lots, for which he was paying an annual rental of 75 cents each! The item states that at that time, and on this basis, Astor had an invested capital of a little over $250, on which he was receiving an income of $168,000! Not bad for 1866! But think of lots in New York renting for 75 cents a year!

* * *

I turn many pages and come upon an anecdote of Frank R. Stockton and Rudyard Kipling. At the date of this item, Stockton's "The Lady or the Tiger?" was the universal question mark. Stockton and Kipling met at an author's reception. The former remarked that he thought of going to India. Kipling urged him to do so, and then said:

"Do you know what we will do with you when we get you away from home and friends? We'll take you off to a deep jungle, seize and bind you, lay you on your back, then one of our biggest elephants shall hold his ample foot over your head, and I shall say, 'Come, now, Stockton, which was it, the Lady or the Tiger? What would you do?'"

"Why," said Stockton, "I should probably lie to you."

"Thanks," replied Kipling; "a lie would be as good as the truth, for if you said it was the Lady, I should know it was the Tiger."

One finds lots of little items tucked away in corners. In one I find "a remarkable poem." It consists of several stanzas, each stanza containing every letter in the alphabet except e, which all printers will tell you is one of the most indispensable of letters. Let us quote a couple of the verses. The poem is called "The Fate of Nassau."

> Bold Nassau quits his caravan,
> A hazy mountain grot to scan;
> Climbs jaggy rocks to spy his way,
> Doth tax his sight but far doth stray.
>
> Not work of man nor sport of child
> Finds Nassau in that mazy wild;
> Lax grow his joints, limbs toil in vain—
> Poor wight! why didst thou quit that plain?

Time's up! The hour is gone. Au revoir to the scrapbook!

G. L. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Is Radio Music Real Music?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read the article, "Is Radio Music Real Music?" in the Monitor with great interest. It surely furnishes the right angle on the question of reproduction. At the present time the reproduction of music and sound would seem to have made it difficult for many musicians and actors to continue in their work, but feel this as we may, all know perfectly well that both radio and canned music in the theaters have come to stay. However, since this all represents progress, we know that it will also find its own level and adjust itself to the general working of things. There is no doubt that more people are getting acquainted with more and better music than ever before, and I for one certainly hope that they develop the interest that will take them to the concert hall where, as you say, they will get things totally missed in the reproduction.

But returning to the subject, "Is Radio Music Real Music?" I wish the general public could know how much their ears are often being deceived. For we who perform to the "mike" know how unsuited some of the singing and playing would be for a concert in a large auditorium or theater. Still, I must remember that radio must be considered by itself, and for its best results requires its own style. But that does not satisfy me, for the person listening does not realize that the big booming voice he or she is hearing may be some "whispering tenor" or whatever voice it happens to be. To me it is not real, and I know that if the public could hear some of the star radio performers in an auditorium it would be sadly disappointed.

We know that it is easier right now for the half-voice tone to register over the radio than the full voice, and consequently in every studio they do their best to keep performers singing in a soft tone. In fact, this soft tone has become so devitalized in some singers that if they were to sing a real tone, and particularly a real top tone, it would be far from satisfactory.

Just this week in singing with a mixed quartet over WEAF, they kept waving us down until to my ears we sounded like an old washed-out rag. But still for those who were hearing us it sounded like four voices singing right out, with quite an amount of bass, when, in fact, the bass (and that was myself) had softened down to almost a whisper. Of course, it is bread and butter, but really it isn't what the listener thinks we are doing, and it surely is far from what I call singing.

In talking with one of the station men, I asked him what they did when the singers came up from the Metropolitan for special opera numbers. Well, he just threw up his hands and said that they were a great problem and worry. He said that there were only a couple that they really cared about as far as easy radiocasting was concerned. The full voice with enough bite in it to fill an opera house is too strong for the studio. Of course, radio studios use these singers, but they prefer the softer voice.

Radio pays the artist well, and so we hop to its tune, but as to "Is Radio Music Real Music?" I'd surely say no. However, it does have its place, and as was brought out in the article, is developing an appreciation that might otherwise never be reached. And may this appreciation cause the people to want to hear the real performance on the stage where the real enjoyment and inspiration abound.

GEORGE KNISELY.

New York, N. Y.

"Skyscrapers and Business"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the editorial in the Monitor of November 7, entitled "Skyscrapers and Business," in which you point to the anomaly of carrying the building of skyscrapers to excessive heights and its possible remedy, I would like to submit that under existing laws, while it might be expedient to check this trend by legislative prohibition, this probably would at the same time operate as a check on all building improvements of this character.

What you have termed the "vicious circle," resulting from increased land values, and these high values making only the taller buildings really profitable, can be broken, according to the view of economists of the "single tax" school, by transferring taxation of building improvements on to the land values.

Such a system would bring unused or partly used land into the market, and abolish the prohibitive price of land or building sites in the centers of population where, as you have expressed it, business concentrates so that people can do business with one another more profitably.

This trend of business to concentrate is the prime factor in sending up land values, and so long as we allow this community-created value to be privately appropriated, legitimate business must operate under such severe handicaps as here illustrated.

Destroy this monopoly by securing to communities their own revenue by collecting the ground rent whether the land is used or not, and stop the taxing of the products of industry and enterprise, and we will have a more general and even improvement of municipal sites and no longer witness the anomaly of buildings going up eighty stories and more at one point, surrounded perhaps by antiquated structures of five or six stories which, in the downtown districts of cities like New York and Chicago, very nearly amounts to vacant lots.

Cincinnati, O. O. A. TOEPFERT.

How Prisoners Should Be Treated

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of October 24 Mr. Adolph Lewisbon writes very interestingly on "How Prisoners Should Be Treated." It will interest him to know that his humane suggestions are practically a rescript of the statutes of California concerning persons convicted of a crime.

Consider for a moment now if the 160,000 prisoners in the various prisons in the United States could be employed on the work of reclaiming the Mississippi valley, of turning the 78,000,000 acres of swamp and overflowed lands into productive farms, protected by dykes and retaining walls and engineering work, all the work to be done by men in the open air, protected from molestation by the persons who prey upon them when released, and their earnings being sent to their dependents, what a record it would make.

CÆSAR A. ROBERTS.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

An Air Pilot's Responsibilities

THE announcement that the Main Aeronautics Corporation of Pittsburgh has handed down a dictum to its employees at the Pittsburgh Greensburg airport demanding absolute abstinence from intoxicating liquors not merely while on duty but for 24 hours every day, is interesting.

Evidently the corporation would not have adopted any such rule if pilots of airplanes never drank.

The probability is that most of them never do drink, for the use of intoxicants certainly impairs a pilot's ability to cope with the tremendously exacting requirements (both physical and mental) of the job.

The Main Corporation's edict is significant nevertheless.

There are a great many drinking people who stoutly argue that their drinking doesn't do them any harm, but even they don't want to go up in the air with a "lit-up" pilot any more than they want to take a ride with a drunken chauffeur.

The reason why aeronautical corporations deem it wise to warn all pilots and other employees against any indulgence whatever in liquor probably is that there is a tendency to make much of fliers and press attentions upon them.

One of the leaders in aviation here in Pittsburgh was discussing this very subject with me the other day. He said:

"The public might very easily ruin many otherwise excellent pilots by the practice of taking them to parties where drinks are served. Pilots are the objects of a great deal of hero worship. They are invited out a great deal, and all aviation companies would be deeply indebted to the friends of aviation for taking a sober view of the pilots' responsibilities and refraining from soliciting them to do things that common sense brands as both harmful and dangerous.—*Pittsburgh Press.*

Debt to the Drama

WE ARE grateful to Mr. Clynes. What a relief it is to have a Home Secretary who will give his attention to such questions as a national theater! In a letter to the British Drama League, he acknowledges the drama's service to the country, and its claim to receive a proportion of the millions it has poured into the Treasury.

He admits, of course, that the matter is one for public opinion. It is a pity that Mr. Bernard Shaw, after belonging to the National Theater committee for twenty years, should choose this moment to be a spoil-sport, declaring that "the nation does not care tuppence about a national theater." What he really means is that it has not sent in its tuppences in response to half-hearted propaganda.

The British Drama League has been working on productive soil. We wish it luck in taking up the cudgels for a national theater.—*Daily Chronicle* (London).